FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cesar Chavez & United Farm Workers et al

PART # 6 of 7

PAGES AVAILABLE THIS PART 250

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILES CONTAINED IN THIS PART

FILE #	PAGES AVAILABLE
161-4719	250

SUBJECT: Cesar Chavez

FILE: 161- 4719

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 13, 1966

TO : Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach, FBI

FROM : Mildred Stegall

SUBJECT : FBI Investigation

Subject's Name Cesar Chavez

Date of Birth Approx. 37-39 yrs of age Place of Birth

Present Address Box 894, Delano, California - Also 102 Albany St. Delano, Calif.

David S. North has requested:

- [ ] Copy of Previous Report
- [ ] Name Check
- [X] Full Field Investigation

The person named above is being considered for:

- [X] White House staff position
- [ ] Presidential appointment
- [ ] Position with another Agency

ATTACHMENTS:

- [ ] SF 86 (in duplicate)
- [ ] SF 87, Fingerprint Card
- [ ] Biography

REMARKS: Mr. Chavez is President, National Farm Workers Association.

161-4719-1

REPORT SHOULD BE DELIVERED BY FBI TO: MILDRED STEGALL

ENCLOSURE

4

1 - Mr. Burke

9/15/66

airtel

To: SACs, Washington Field - Enc. (4)
Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI

CESAR CHAVEZ
SPECIAL INQUIRY
BUDED: 9/30/66

White House has requested investigation of Chavez, who is being considered for staff position at White House. Partial background furnished by White House indicates that Chavez is approximately 37 to 39 years of age, resides 102 Albany Street, Delano, California, and is President of National Farm Workers Association.

Los Angeles obtain Chavez's complete background, including names of close relatives and set out appropriate leads. This should be done immediately in order that Bureau files can be reviewed.

SPIN.

NOTE: Request received 9/15/66 from White House.

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 9
AUG 15 1966
COMM-FBI

MCT-45
REC- 13
EX-102

4719

3 SEP 16 1966

WHB:jmh
(6)

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to YOUNG, Room 1258.

5

9/16/66

Airtel

To: SACs, Washington Field - Enc. (2)
Los Angeles
San Francisco - Enc. (2)
Denver - Enc.(2)

From: Director, FBI

CESAR CHAVEZ
SPI
BUDED: 9/30/66

Re Bureau airtel dated 9/15/66 to Washington Field and Los Angeles, copies of which are attached for the assistance of San Francisco and Denver. Attached for the assistance of Washington Field is one copy each of Bureau airtels dated *10/11/65 and 10/18/65, to Los Angeles entitled "Communist Infiltration of the National Farm Workers Association, Delano, California; IS-C."

Cesar E. Chavez, who appears identical with the captioned individual, is mentioned in Los Angeles airtels dated 10/20/65; 10/25/65; 1/21/66; and 4/5/66, entitled "Communist Infiltration of the National Farm Workers Association, Delano, California; IS-C," Los Angeles file 100-67449, copies of which were furnished San Francisco Office. Chavez is also mentioned in Los Angeles airtel dated 4/25/66, bearing the same caption. (100-444762-5,8,12,26,34)

Los Angeles also refer to Los Angeles file 139-150 concerning Chavez and to Los Angeles airtel dated 7/27/66, entitled "Third International Days of Protest, August 6-9, 1966; IS-C," in which Chavez is mentioned. (139-2387, 100-445949-62)

Denver refer to Denver report dated 7/13/66, captioned "Communist Party, USA, State of Colorado, Denver Division; IS-C," Denver file 100-1800, in which Cesar Chavez is mentioned. (100-3-37-617)

During investigation Washington Field should interview Harlan Hagen, U.S. Representative from California, and his Administrative Assistant, George Baker, concerning Chavez.

161-4719-2

OJA:jb
(10)

Return to Mr. Auerswald, Room 1252.

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

MAILED 12
SEP 16 1966
COMM-FBI

*See note page 2.

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM [✓] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

6

Los Angeles, San Francisco and Denver include interviews with sources who have in the past furnished pertinent information concerning Chavez and contact security informants.

Note: Airtels dated 10-11-65 and 10-18-65 attached for WFO contain information furnished Bureau in 1965 by Rep, Harlan Hagan and his Administrative Assistant. Crime Records Division advised no objection to having them interviewed by WFO.

7

D-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 9/17/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (161-)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Buded 9/30/66 CESAR CHAVEZ

Title marked changed to reflect appointee's full name as obtained from the files of the [redacted].

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles and Washington Field dated 9/15/66.

For information of recipient offices, White House has requested investigation of CHAVEZ, who is being considered for staff position at White House. Bureau instructed that CHAVEZ's complete background, including names of close relatives be obtained and appropriate leads set forth.

Preliminary information available through records of the [redacted] discloses following background and descriptive data:

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Baltimore (RM)
2 - Phoenix (RM)
2 - San Diego (RM)
2 - San Francisco (RM)
2 - St. Louis (RM)
2 - Washington Field (RM)
2 - Los Angeles

MCT-19

161-4719-3

NOT RECORDED
5 SEP 19 1966

EJK:kmf
(17)

Spec. Inq.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 OCT 22 1966

8

LA 161-

Name	CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	1/31/27
Place of birth	Yuma, Arizona
Height	5'6"
Weight	160 pounds
Complexion	Medium
Identifying marks	None
Residence	1221 Kensington Delano, California
Occupation	General Director, National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), 102 Albany Street Delano, California
Marital status	Married; wife - HELEN CHAVEZ nee SABELA; born 1/21/28 at Brawley, California
Children	Eight children - residing at home
FBI No.	428846F
CII No.	2904329
Tulare County Sheriff's Office #	59074
Military service	U. S. Navy, 2/46 - 1/48
Navy Serial No.	567-85-66
Arrest record	Arrested 1/24/44 by Delano, California Police Department for "investigation ADW", but apparently booked by Bakersfield, California, under No. D-25835 Arrested 11/7/65, Tulare County Sheriff's Office, for violation County Ordnance 3311 (Illegal use of Loudspeaker) Reportedly arrested in late June, 1966 in San Diego County, California
Brother	RICHARD CHAVEZ 630 Belmount Delano, California

9

[redacted] disclose the identity of a cousin, MANUEL GONZALEZ CHAVEZ, FBI No. 1346428, who reportedly was released on parole from the penitentiary to work in the NFWA office.

For information of interested offices, CHAVEZ as head of the NFWA has been active for some time in the Delano, California, area organizing agricultural workers. His activity has attracted considerable publicity.

[redacted] records disclose that CHAVEZ is the son of a migrant family who followed the agricultural harvest. He reportedly attended the Delano High School while in the ninth grade. He also may have implemented his education later at San Jose, California.

These records disclose that CHAVEZ was recruited into the Community Service Organization (CSO) in the early 1940's by FRED ROSS. He spent about 15 years as a paid organizer and recruiter for this organization. During that time, he caught the eye of SAUL ALINSKY of the Industrial Areas Foundation. There are conflicting reports as to his actual employment by ALINSKY. However, he broke with the CSO in 1962 because it was not "Activist enough". He took several persons who felt as he did with him. These persons included DELORES HUERTA, GILBERT PADILLA, JULIO HERNANDEZ. He associated himself with WENDY GOEPEL or GOEBEL, allegedly a 1958 delegate to the Helsinki Youth Festival. About that time he founded the NFWA. In 1962 he reportedly was an applicant for an Assistant Directorship in the Peace Corps and was accepted. However, he refused the job and founded the NFWA. JAMES DRAKE of the Migrant Ministry has been with him in Delano helping with his work in the NFWA.

[redacted] records further disclose that CHAVEZ associates included DONNA SUE HABER, LUIS MIGEUL VALDEZ and MARSHALL GANZ.

CHAVEZ's wife was involved in a mass arrest at Delano, California, 10/19/65. She was visited in jail by FERNANDO CHAVEZ and GRACE MARTINEZ, 403 East Houston, Delano.

[redacted] disclose prior residences at 220 Sutter Street, Stockton, California, and unknown addresses at San Diego and Los Angeles, California. There is no telephone listed at his residence. The residence at 1221 Kensington, Delano, is not rented under his name.

The CSO is identified as "War on Poverty" type organization. He was with this organization for 14 years in San Jose, California, prior to 1963. He was previously with the same organization in San Diego and Los Angeles. He has resided in Delano since 1963.

CHAVEZ reportedly refuses to answer any questionnaires directed to him by credit bureaus or similar organizations. Reportedly he has openly been called a communist at Delano City Council meetings.

LEADS

BALTIMORE

AT FORT HOLABIRD, MARYLAND: Check appropriate records.

PHOENIX

AT YUMA, ARIZONA: Verify birth and ascertain identity of parents.

SAN DIEGO

AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: (1) Ascertain facts of arrest, late June, 1966.

(2) Review indices and set forth any indicated leads.

(3) Check records INS.

(4) Conduct indicated investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: (1) Review indices and set out any leads.

(2) Conduct indicated investigation at San Jose and Stockton, California.

ST. LOUIS

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: Review military service records.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.: Conduct appropriate agency checks.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will conduct appropriate investigation Delano, California.

12

9/19/66

Airtel

To: SACs, Los Angeles - Enc.
San Diego - Enc. (4)

From: Director, FBI

CESAR CHAVEZ
SPECIAL INQUIRY
BUDED 9/30/66

For information of San Diego, which has not received copies of prior correspondence in this case, there is attached a copy of Bureau airtel dated 9/15/66 to Washington Field and Los Angeles, and one copy each of Bureau airtels dated 10/11/65 and 10/18/65 to Los Angeles entitled "Communist Infiltration of the National Farm Workers Association, Delano, California; IS-C."

Attached for Los Angeles and San Diego are copies of an arrest record under FBI #428 846F which may pertain to captioned individual. Los Angeles furnish San Diego background data concerning appointee to assist in conducting appropriate investigation.

SPIN.

MAILED 19
SEP 19 1966
COMM-FBI

161-4719-4

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

OJA: ghw
(6)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Mr. Auerswald, Room 1252.

13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 20 1966
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG

829PM URGENT 9-20-66 SMZ

TO DIRECTOR, CHICAGO, LAS VEGAS, SAN FRANCISCO & WFO

FROM LOS ANGELES (161-1087) (P) 3P

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, SPECIAL INQUIRY, BUDED SEPTEMBER THIRTY NEXT.

RE LOS ANGELES AIRTEL SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST.

FOLLOWING IS BACKGROUND RE CHAVEZ. BORN MARCH THIRTY ONE NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN, YUMA, ARIZONA. MOTHER, JUANA ESTRADA CHAVEZ, FATHER, LIBARDO CHAVEZ, BOTH RESIDE FIVE THREE OR FIVE SEVEN SCHARFF AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, SISTERS, RITA CHAVEZ MEDINA, AGE FORTY, ONE FIVE EIGHT GRANT, SAN JOSE, AND EDUVIGES CHAVEZ LASTRA, AGE THIRTY THREE, LIVES IN SAME BLOCK AS MOTHER ON SCHARFF AVENUE, BROTHERS, LIBRADO CHAVEZ, JR., AGE THIRTY ONE, SAME ADDRESS AS FATHER, AND RICHARD CHAVEZ, AGE THIRTY SIX, DELANO, CALIFORNIA. WIFE IS HELEN CHAVEZ, NEE SABELA, AND

END PAGE ONE

161-4142-5

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

TWO COPIES 1966

14

EIGHT CHILDREN RESIDE IN DELANO WITH CHAVEZ. CHAVEZ AND WIFE MARRIED LAS VEGAS, NEVADA IN NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. HE COMPLEDTED EIGHTH GRADE AT BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL. PAST RESIDENCES ARE STREET UNKNOWN, SAN JOSE, NINETEEN FIFTY SIX TO MID NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT; STREET UNKNOWN, EL RIO, CALIFORNIA, MID NINETEEN FIRTY EIGHT TO MID NINETEEN SIXTY; FOLSOM STREET (CORNER OF FOLSOM AND FICKET), LOS ANGELES, MID NINETEEN SIXTY TO MARCH, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO. EMPLOYMENTS ARE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATION, LOS ANGELES, MID NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT TO NINETEEN SIXTY TWO; INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION, MAIN OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS (WORKED IN CALIFORNIA), LATE NINETEEN FIFTY FOUR TO MID NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, SAN JOSE, HEADQUARTERS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, PRIOR TO NINETEEN FIFTY FOUR IN COMMUNITY WORK.

CLOSE ASSOCIATES ARE REVEREND CHRIS HARTMIRE, CALIFORNIA MIGRANT MINISTRY OFFICE, ONE FOUR ONE ONE WEST OLYMPIC, LOS ANGELES, REVEREND DAVID HAVENS, CALIFORNIA MIGRANT MINISTRY, ROBBIN LANE, VISALIA, CALIFORNIA, BISHOP DONOHOE AND FATHER DUGAN, BOTH OF STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA DIOCESE, FATHER MC CULLOUGH, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, SAN JOSE, BILL KIRCHER, AFL-CIO HEAD-

END PAGE TWO

QUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C., WILLIAM BECKER, OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR BROWN, HUMAN RELATIONS DEAPRTMENT, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, FATHER KEITH KENNY, OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE CATHOLIC CHURCH, SACRAMENTO, AND DICK NORBERG, CONFERENCE MINISTER, UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, SIX SEVEN EIGHT FLOOD BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FOR INFO OF BUREAU, [redacted] SAID HE DEFINITELY FEELS THAT CHAVEZ WOULD NOT ACCEPT ANY TYPE OF APPOINTMENT THAT WOULD TAKE HIM FROM HIS PRESENT WORK IN DELANO.

FOR INFO OF CHICAGO AND LAS VEGAS, CHAVEZ BEING CONSIDERED FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT ON STAFF OF WHITE HOUSE.

CHICAGO, VERIFY CHAVEZ' EMPLOYMENT AND CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION AT INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION.

LAS VEGAS, VERIFY CHAVEZ' MARRIAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, INTERVIEW ASSOCIATES AND CONDUCT CREDIT AND CRIMINAL CHECKS RE RELATIVES IN YOUR TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON FIELD, INTERVIEW BILL KIRCHER.

AIR MAIL COPY TO SAN DIEGO FOR INFO.

END

GJG

FBI WASH DC*

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/20/66

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (AIR MAIL)
~~SAC, ST. LOUIS~~

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (161-1087)(P)

CHANGED CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA CESAR CHAVEZ.
SPI. BUDED SEPTEMBER THIRTY, NEXT.

TITLE HAS BEEN MARKED CHANGED TO REFLECT FULL NAME OF CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ AS REFLECTED IN SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS, BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA.

RE LOS ANGELES AIRTEL SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, LAST.

ST. LOUIS REQUESTED TO SUTEL NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL RELATIVES OF CHAVEZ AVAILABLE IN MILITARY RECORDS. SUTEL INFORMATION AVAILABLE REGARDING CHAVEZ'S MARRIAGE TO HELEN SABELLA, BORN JANUARY TWENTY-ONE, NINETEEN TWENTY-EIGHT, AT BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA. DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME.

MCJ-19 161-4719-6

NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 28 1966

BUREAU, BALTIMORE, PHOENIX, SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO, AND WASHINGTON FIELD ADVISED AIR MAIL.

1 - Baltimore (AM)
1 - Phoenix (AM)
1 - San Diego (AM)
1 - San Francisco (AM)
1 - Washington Field (AM)
1 - Los Angeles JMB:llm (7)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 21 1966
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MR. CLEVELAND
ROOM 1246

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG.

1104AM URGENT 9-21-66 CAF

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOS ANGELES (161-1087)

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ. SPI.

RE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER TWENTY LAST.

DURING INTERVIEWS OF PERSONNEL AT NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION, DELANO, CHAVEZ CONTACTED AGENT AND ADVISED HE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY TENTATIVE APPOINTMENT AND WOULD NOT ACCEPT ONE IF IT TOOK HIM AWAY FROM HIS PRESENT WORK AS HE IS DEDICATED TO WHAT HE IS DOING IN THE FIELD OF FARM LABOR ORGANIZATION. HE CONTINUED HE DID NOT INTEND TO LEAVE HIS WORK IN DELANO TO ACCEPT ANY APPOINTMENT OR ANY TYPE OF WORK OUTSIDE THE DELANO AREA.

SUGGEST BUREAU ADVISE APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS TO PRECLUDE UNNECESSARY INVESTIGATION, OTHER AUXILLARY OFFICES NOT ADVISED OF ABOVE.

END

HOLD FOR ONE MORE MSG

FBI WASH DC 27 1966

161-4711-7

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

18

September 22, 1966

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Auerswald

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

In accordance with a request received on September 15, 1966, from Mrs. Mildred Stegall, an investigation is being conducted concerning Cesar Estrada Chavez, Delano, California, who is President of the National Farm Workers Association.

Mr. Chavez has contacted a representative of the Los Angeles Office of this Bureau and advised he is not aware of any appointment for which he may be under consideration. He stated he would not accept an appointment if such appointment would take him away from his present work as he is dedicated to his work in the field of farm labor organization. Mr. Chavez continued that he does not intend to leave his work in Delano, California, to accept any type of work outside the Delano, California, area.

Delivered to Mildred Stegall on 2-23-67

The foregoing is furnished for your information. In the absence of advice to the contrary, investigation of Mr. Chavez is being continued.

The Attorney General has not been provided a copy of this communication.

Sincerely yours,

161-4719-8

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OJA:laz
(5)

6 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Auerswald, Room 1252.

19

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/23/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (161-2170) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ
SPI
BUDED: 9/30/66

Re Los Angeles airtel to Director dated 9/17/66.

The Defense Central Index of Investigations (DCII), Fort Holabird, Maryland, comprising indices to Army and Navy investigative files, was checked through a representative of that agency on 9/22/66 by IC JACKIE D. STERLING without locating any record of the captioned individual.

1 - Bureau
1 - Baltimore
JDS:dh
(2)

161-4717-9

NOT RECORDED
25 SEP 24 1966

56 OCT 27 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

20

N/P 9-23

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 23 1966
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG

415 PM URGENT 9-23-66 CAF

TO DIRECTOR AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (161)

CESAR
~~CEZAR~~ ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA, SPI.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tyler
Mr. Gerber
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MR. CLEVELAND
ROOM 1246

[redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED THAT DAVID FAIRBAIRN, CHAIRMAN, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, SENT A SCATHING TELEGRAM REGARDING CHAVEZ TO THE TWO CALIFORNIA SENATORS AND SEVERAL LEADING CALIFORNIA CONGRESSMEN PROTESTING CONSIDERATION OF CHAVEZ FOR FEDERAL APPOINTMENT. A COPY OF THIS TELEGRAM WAS SENT TO THE COUNCILMEN OF CALIFORNIA GROWERS IN SAN FRANCISCO WHO HAVE RELEASED THE TELEGRAM TO THE WIRE SERVICES. THERE IS NO INDICATION OF ANY CRITICISM OF THE FBI. ABOVE FOR BUREAU'S INFORMATION.

END

JXM

FBI WASH DC

161-4717-10
NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

Letter to White House 9-26-66
memorandum to Mr. Tele 9-26-66

56 OCT 27 1966

21

September 26, 1966

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Auerswald

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

An investigation is being conducted concerning Cesar Estrada Chavez, Delano, California, President of the National Farm Workers Association, pursuant to a request received from Mrs. Mildred Stegall on September 15, 1966.

[redacted] has advised the Los Angeles Office of this Bureau that David Fairbairn, Chairman of the Kern County, California, Board of Supervisors, sent a "scathing" telegram protesting the consideration of Mr. Chavez for Federal appointment to Thomas H. Kuchel and George L. Murphy, United States Senators from California, and to several leading United States Representatives from California. It was stated a copy of this telegram was sent to the Council of California Growers, San Francisco, California, which has released the telegram to the wire services.

The foregoing is furnished for your information.

The Attorney General has not been provided a copy of this communication.

Sincerely yours,

Delivered to Mildred Stegall on _____

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: See Cleveland to Gale memo captioned "Cesar Estrada Chavez, Special Inquiry - White House," dated 9-26-66, OJA:mlp.

OJA:mlp
56(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

22

9/26/66

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO SACS LOS ANGELES (161-1087)
SAN FRANCISCO
DENVER
SAN DIEGO
PHOENIX
LAS VEGAS
ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (161-4719)

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA, SPI.

RE BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES TELETYPES.

MAKE CERTAIN UREPS CONTAINING RESULTS OF COMPLETED INVESTIGATION ARE SUBMITTED TO REACH BUREAU NO LATER THAN COB ON BUDED, SEPTEMBER THIRTY, NEXT.

NOTE: If not sent by radio on 9/26/66, transmit by plaintext deferred teletype.

161-4719-12

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

TELETYPE UNIT
SEP 1966
2:03 PM
ENCODED MESSAGE

NR. 261449
ENC. 1
CK. 1
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY
LOGGED BY

VIA RADIOGRAM
SEP 26 1966
12:01 PM

OJA:rah rah
(5)

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

Return to Mr. Auerswald, Room 1252.

23

TELETYPE UNIT
SEP 26 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

CG---1--- 1126PMXXXX 1126AM LRA

URGENT 9-26-66 MCS

TO LOS ANGELES (161-1087) SAN FRANCISCO DENVER SAN DIEGO PHOENIX

LAS VEGAS ST. LOUIS CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM DIRECTOR (161-4719)

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA, SPI.

RE BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES TELETYPES.

MAKE CERTAIN UREPS CONTAINING RESULTS OF COMPLETED INVESTIGATION ARE SUBMITTED TO REACH BUREAU NO LATER THAN COB ON BUDED, SEPTEMBER THIRTY, NEXT.

END

CG.....EH

FBI CHICAGO

9/26/66

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS LOS ANGELES (161-1087)
SAN FRANCISCO
DENVER
SAN DIEGO
PHOENIX
LAS VEGAS
ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (161-4719)

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA, SPI.

RE PRIOR BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES TELETYPES.

HOLD INVESTIGATION OF CHAVEZ IN ABEYANCE PENDING FURTHER ADVICE.

NOTE: Telephonic advice received today from Mrs. Stegall at the White House to hold investigation in abeyance until further notice.

OJA:laz
(5)

161-4719
INDEXED
10 OCT 17 1966

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 26 1966
TELETYPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

Return to Auerswald, Room 1252.

25

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 26 1966

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

532PM URGENT 9/26/66 MOA

TO DIRECTOR AND MILWAUKEE

FROM CHICAGO (161-1379) 1P

MR/CLEVELAND
ROOM 1246

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, SPI, BUDED SEPTEMBER THIRTY NEXT.

REBUTEL TODAY.

RE TEL ADVISED OFFICES HOLD INVESTIGATION OF CHAVEZ IN ABEYANCE PENDING FURTHER ADVICE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE MILWAUKEE UPON REINSTITUTION OF INVESTIGATION.

END

JXM

FBI WASH DC

WI advised to discontinue 9/27/66

161-4717-11

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

56 OCT 27 1966

26

9/26/66

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: SAC, MILWAUKEE

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (161-1379)

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, SPI BUDED SEPTEMBER THIRTY NEXT RE LA TEL TO DIRECTOR SEPTEMBER TWENTY LAST.

FOR INFO OF MILWAUKEE, CHAVEZ BEING CONSIDERED FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT ON STAFF OF WHITE HOUSE. BORN MARCH THIRTYONE NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN, YUMA, ARIZONA.

FORMERLY EMPLOYED INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION IN CALIFORNIA DURING LATE NINETEEN FIFTYFOUR TO MID NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT, MAIN OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION LOCATED CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION CHICAGO ADVISED ONLY PERSON ASSOCIATED WITH THIS ORGANIZATION WHO WOULD RECALL APPOINTEE WOULD BE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SAUL ALINSKI.

ALINSKI CURRENTLY ATTENDING JOHNSON FOUNDATION MEETINGS IN RACINE, WISCONSIN AND WHILE THERE RESIDING AT RED CARPET INN, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. 161-4717-12

RECEIVED

ALINSKI ACTIVE IN MANY GROUPS FOR PROMOTING BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS FOR MINORITY GROUPS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

RECORDED
5 SEP 27 1966

1 - Bureau (AM)
WJS:gh
(2)

5 OCT 27 1966

1354 pm

Spec. Ind.

27

CG 161-1379

PAGE TWO

MILWAUKEE INTERVIEW ALINSKI RE CHAVEZ.

BUREAU ADVISED SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX INSTANT MAKE CERTAIN REPORTS CONTAINING RESULTS OF COMPLETED INVESTIGATION SUBMITTED TO REACH BUREAU NO LATER THAN COB ON BUDED, SEPTEMBER THIRTY NEXT.

9/26/66

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (161-1087)

RE: CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ
SPECIAL INQUIRY

RONALD HAUGHTON was appointed by Governor EDMUND (PAT) BROWN as arbitrator during recent balloting for union representation for the NFWA in San Joaquin Valley. San Francisco is requested to ascertain whereabouts of HAUGHTON to facilitate interview for information he possesses concerning CHAVEZ.

San Francisco is also requested to interview Mrs. JOSEPHINE DU VENECK, Los Altos, California, who is associated with the American Friends Service Committee and who has known CHAVEZ since 1952, for pertinent information she may be able to furnish regarding CHAVEZ. SPIN.

2 - San Francisco
1 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles

JMB/llg
(5)

161-4717-10

NOT RECORDED
12 SEP 28 1966

RECEIVED E 9 1

Spec. Inq.

56 OCT 27 1966

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 27 1966

TELETYPE

FBI DENVER

FBI WASH DC

1029AM DEFERRED 9/27/66 GJG

TO LOS ANGELES 161-1087 SAN FRANCISCO DENVER SAN DIEGO

PHOENIX LAS VEGAS ST LOUIS CHICAGO MILWAUKEE WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM-DIRECTOR 161-4719 1P

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA SPI.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX, LAST.

DISCONTINUE AND SUREP RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

CONDUCTED TO DATE.

END

BJP

FBI DENVER

30

9-27-66

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO SACS LOS ANGELES (161-1087)
SAN FRANCISCO
DENVER - OFP Phoenix
SAN DIEGO
PHOENIX
LAS VEGAS
ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE
WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (161-4719)

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA, SPI.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX, LAST.

DISCONTINUE AND SUREP RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED TO DATE.

NOTE: If not sent by radio on 9-27-66, transmit by plaintext deferred teletype.

Instructions to discontinue received by Mr. DeLoach's office from Mrs. Mildred Stegall 9-27-66. 161-4719-11

NOT RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 27 1966
TELETYPE
1024A

VIA RADIOGRAM
SEP 27 1966
11:15AM BJS

NR. 27 OCT 1966
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY
LOGGED BY

OJA:eji
(5)

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

1:47PM

MR. AUERSWALD ROOM 1252

31

0-19 (Rev. 5-4-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Pickers' Leader Picked?

Reports in West Coast newspapers at week's end that Cesar Chavez, leader of the celebrated grape pickers' strike, was being screened for a high Washington job met with puzzlement here. One Administration official said Chavez's name had come up as one of several prominent Mexican-Americans, but that no presidential appointment was in prospect. An AFL-CIO executive suggested an explanation: The reports were being spread by the Teamsters, Chavez's rival in organizing California farm workers, as a plot to discredit him.

Chavez

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

161-4111

32

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: September 26, 1966

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

PURPOSE: To recommend the White House be advised of information received indicating the Chairman of the Kern County, California, Board of Supervisors has protested the consideration of Chavez for Federal appointment in a telegram to U. S. Senators and Representatives from California.

BACKGROUND: At the request of the White House a special inquiry concerning Chavez was initiated on September 15, 1966. Chavez, aged 39, is President of the National Farm Workers Association and has been active for some time in the Delano, California, area organizing agricultural workers. He is being considered for a White House staff position.

On June 27, 1966, in response to a name check request, the White House was furnished a memorandum advising that Chavez has been characterized as a controversial individual and has openly been called a communist at Delano, California, City Council meetings. Although this has not been corroborated by Bureau sources, he reportedly associates with "left-wing" type individuals and allegedly has been distributing copies of the "People's World," a west coast communist newspaper, free of charge from his office.

By letter dated September 22, 1966, the White House was advised that Chavez volunteered he is not aware of any appointment for which he may be under consideration and does not intend to accept work outside the Delano, California, area.

Enc. Sent 9-26-66

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Auerswald
OJA:mlp
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Cesar Estrada Chavez

[redacted] has advised the Los Angeles Office that David Fairbairn, Chairman of the Kern County, California, Board of Supervisors sent a scathing telegram protesting the consideration of Chavez for Federal appointment to both U. S. Senators and several leading U. S. Representatives from California. It was stated a copy of the telegram was sent to the Council of California Growers, San Francisco, California, which has released it to the wire services. The Los Angeles Office advised there is no indication of any criticism of the Bureau.

ACTION: Attached for approval is a letter advising the White House information has been received indicating a telegram protesting the consideration of Chavez for Federal appointment has been sent to U. S. Senators and leading U. S. Representatives from California by the Chairman of the Kern County, California, Board of Supervisors.

This investigation is being followed closely and you will be advised of any other unusual developments.

ADDENDUM: The attached article in "The Washington Post" on September 26, 1966, stated reports in west coast newspapers indicated Chavez is being screened for a high Washington job; however, an Administration official said his name came up as one of several prominent Mexican-Americans, but no Presidential appointment is in prospect.

34

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHOENIX	BUREAU	9/26/66	9/23/66

TITLE OF CASE: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

REPORT MADE BY: IC GEORGE J. KIBSEY

TYPED BY: gle

CHARACTER OF CASE: SPECIAL INQUIRY

REFERENCE: Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 9/17/66.

- RUC -

CC TO: IRS
REQ. REC'D 8-6-70
AUG 24 1970
ANS.
BY: [illegible]

CC TO: AID
REQ. [illegible] 1216
JAN [illegible] 1971
ANS.
BY: [illegible]

CC TO: SEP
REQ. [illegible] 12-3-68
JAN 9 1969
ANS.
BY: ALF AEC

A* - COVER PAGE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

2 - Bureau (161-4710) RAM

1 - Phoenix (161-236)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

161-4710

NOT RECORDED
18 SEP 28 1966

RECEIVED

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

35

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-53)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: IC GEORGE J. KIBSEY
Date: 9/26/66
Office: PHOENIX

Field Office File #: PX 161-236
Bureau File #: 161-4710

Title: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: No birth record located for CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ at Bureau of Vital Statistics, Phoenix, Arizona. Birth record on CESARIO CHAVEZ set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

On September 23, 1966, [redacted] Bureau of Vital Statistics, One North 17th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, certified that his records disclose a birth record for one CESARIO CHAVEZ filed April 1, 1927, under State File No. 594. CHAVEZ was described as white, male, born January 31, 1927, at Yuma, Arizona. The father's name was shown as LIBRADO CHAVEZ, age 38, born in Mexico. The mother's maiden name was shown as JUANA ESTRADA, age 35, born in Mexico.

No birth record located under the name CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

19

36

9/26/66

Airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field

From: Director, FBI (161-4719)

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ
SPI

Re Bureau airtels dated 9/15/66 and 9/16/66.

[redacted], has requested to be interviewed concerning Chavez.

WFO should interview [redacted] during this investigation pursuant to his request.

NOTE: [redacted] request to be interviewed was made to SA David W. Bowers of the Crime Records Division.

161-4719-20
NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

MAILED 25
SEP 26 1966
COMM-FBI

OJA:rahrah
(4)

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Mr. Auerswald, Room 1252.

37

FD-38 (Rev. 5-22-54)

FBI

Date: 9/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (161-4719)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (161-2431)(RUC)

RE: CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ,
aka Cesar Chavez
SPI
Buded: 9/30/66

Re Bureau radiogram, 9/27/66.

No investigation conducted at St. Louis; no report being submitted, UACB.

1 - Bureau
1 - St. Louis
RH/jtc
(2)

161-4719-91
NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 29 1966

56 OCT 27 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

38

FD-263 (Rev. 3-1-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	BUREAU	9/27/66	9/26/66

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ	WILLIAM J. SMITH, Jr.	mr

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPI

REFERENCES: Los Angeles Teletype to Director, 9/20/66.
Chicago Teletype to Milwaukee, 9/26/66.

- RUC -

CC TO: IRS
REQ. REC'D 8-16-70
AUG 24 1970
ANS.
BY: EC AEH

CC TO: DEA
REQ. REC'D 12-31-68
JAN 9 1969
ANS.
BY: ALF AEE

CC TO: AID
REQ. REC'D 12/16/
ANS.
BY: AEH

- A* -

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

1 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Chicago (161-1379)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

161-4111

NOT RECORDED
2 OCT 3 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

Safe Ind.

39

(Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: WILLIAM J. SMITH, Jr.
Date: 9-27-66

Office: Chicago

Field Office File #: (61-1379)

Bureau File #: (AM)

Title: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: No available records to confirm appointee's employment with Industrial Areas Foundation, California.

- RUC -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

22 40

CG 161-1379

DETAILS

EMPLOYMENT

Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), California.

[redacted] IAF, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised on September 26, 1966, that there are no available records with IAF, Chicago, to confirm the appointee's employment with IAF in California.

She stated to her knowledge the appointee had been employed by IAF someplace in California during the middle 1950's. The appointee never worked for IAF in the Chicago area.

[redacted] said the only person who might recall the appointee would be the Director of IAF, Mr. SAUL ALINSKY, who is currently out of town on business.

41

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LAS VEGAS	BUREAU	9/27/66	9/20-26/66

TITLE OF CASE

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

REPORT MADE BY: SA ROBERT J. MC KINLEY

TYPED BY: arb

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPECIAL INQUIRY

REFERENCES:

Los Angeles teletype to Bureau dated 9/20/66.

Bureau teletype to Los Angeles dated 9/26/66.

- RUC -

Roto
CC TO: AID
REQ. REC'D 12-16-70
JAN 6 1971
ANS.
BY: [illegible] ACH

Roto
CC TO: OEP
REQ. REC'D 12-31-68
JAN 9 1969
ANS.
BY: [illegible]

Roto
CC TO: IRS
REQ. REC'D 8-6-70
AUG 24 1970
ANS.
BY: [illegible] ACH

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED: [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

1 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Las Vegas (161-115)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

161-[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
12 SEP 28 1968

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

-A*-
COVER PAGE

Notations

Spec. Ind.

56 OCT 27 1966

42

FD-204 (Rev. 3-[illegible]-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA ROBERT J. MC KINLEY Office: Las Vegas, Nevada
Date: 9/27/66

Field Office File #: LV 161-115 Bureau File #:

Title: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: No record of marriage of CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ and HELEN SABELA CHAVEZ located in records of Marriage License Bureau, Clark County, Las Vegas, Nevada for years of 1947, 1948 and 1949.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

On September 26, 1966, [redacted] Marriage License Bureau, Clark County, advised that a check of marriage license records for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949 failed to reflect a marriage record of CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ and HELEN SABELA CHAVEZ.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2-43

September 28, 1966

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Auerswald

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Pursuant to a request received from Mrs. Mildred Stegall on September 15, 1966, an investigation was initiated concerning Mr. Cesar Estrada Chavez, President of the National Farm Workers Association.

In accordance with the instructions of Mrs. Stegall on September 27, 1966, the investigation of Mr. Chavez has been discontinued.

The Attorney General has not been provided a copy of this communication.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Telephonic instructions to discontinue investigation of Chavez received by Mr. DeLoach's Office from Mrs. Stegall on 9/27/66. Instructions to discontinue investigation sent to field offices by radiogram same date.

161-4717-34
NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

OJA:bjn:laz
(5)

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Auerswald, Room 1252.

44

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/28/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (161-4719)

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (161-371)-RUC

SUBJECT : CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, aka
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau, 9/26/66; and Bureau radiogram to Albany, 9/27/66.

To date no investigation has been conducted by Milwaukee.

1-Bureau (161-4719) (AM)
1-Milwaukee (161-371)
DHM:sbt
(2)

161-4719-35

NOT RECORDED
10 SEP 30 1966

Spec Mn

56 OCT 27 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

45

D-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

ATTENTION:
Special Inquiry Section
Investigative Division

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC- 58

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DENVER	BUREAU	9/28/66	9/19-21/66

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, aka	JOSEPH C. LEARNED	mf
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	SPI	

REFERENCES: Buairtel to Washington Field, et al, dated 9/16/66
Butel to Los Angeles, et al, dated 9/26/66
Burad to Los Angeles, et al, dated 9/26/66
Butel to Los Angeles, et al, dated 9/27/66

- RUC -

LEADS:

LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO (INFORMATION)

Copies being furnished to Los Angeles and San Francisco for information as CHAVEZ has been active in those divisions.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
[redacted]	[redacted] Instant Report

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (161-4719) (RM) (enc 4)
1 - Los Angeles (161-1087) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (Info) (RM)
2 - Denver (161-520)
[redacted]

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

161 - 4719 - 2

REC- 58

[redacted] RECORDED
15 SEP 26 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

46

DN 161-520

INFORMANTS: (Continued)

Identity of Source	Location
[redacted]	[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The Special Agents who observed RUDOLPH "CORKY" [redacted] at a rally on 8/6/66, are identified as follows:

SA RICHARD J. POWERS
SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED

This report is classified [redacted] since data reported from [redacted] and [redacted] could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof which could adversely affect the national defense.

47

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

Copy to:

Report of: JOSEPH C. LEARNED
Date: September 28, 1966

Office: DENVER

Field Office File #: 161-520

Bureau File #: 161-4719

Title: CESAR ESTRADA CHAZEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

CHAVEZ was in Denver 6/15/66 and participated in picketing the "Rocky Mountain News" in support of RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES of Denver. CHAVEZ also spoke at a rally and dance sponsored by GONZALES' organization, known as "Crusade for Justice." [redacted] Denver CP members attended rally and dance for purpose of obtaining signatures for a petition opposing U.S. participation in the war in Vietnam but were unsuccessful in obtaining any signatures. CHAVEZ was praised for his activities in a Resolution on Mexican-American People in the Southwest adopted at the National Convention, CP, held in New York, 6/24-26/66. Source reports there is no information available of membership or association of CHAVEZ with CP.

- RUC -

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

26 48

DN 161-520

DETAILS:

[redacted]

[redacted] reported on September 19, 1966, that [redacted] and other members of the CP group attended the rally, dinner and dance on June 15, 1966, at the Grange Hall, 2475 West 26th Avenue, Denver.

[redacted] reported that between 200 and 250 people attended this function. [redacted] stated that the members of the CP were unsuccessful in obtaining any signatures to the petition and that one individual, name unknown, told individuals at the rally that they should not sign the petition because [redacted] was a "communist."

[redacted] stated that CHAVEZ reported on the activity of his organization, known as the National Farm Workers Association. CHAVEZ reported that his organization was conducting a strike of the grape pickers and packers against the grape growers in California. CHAVEZ spoke of his plans for obtaining a higher minimum wage for his associates and made no mention of Government activity pertaining to foreign policy. [redacted] reported that the event was reported the next day in the "Denver Post."

[redacted] advised there is no information available among members of the CP group in Denver that would indicate CHAVEZ is or ever was a member of or associated with any members of the CP.

49

Xerox copies of two newspaper articles appearing in the June 16, 1966, issue of the "Denver Post" pertaining to CESAR CHAVEZ's visit in Denver are attached hereto. (u)

On June 27, 1966, [redacted] made available a four-page, legal-size document entitled "Resolution on the Mexican-American People in the Southwest." [redacted] report that this Resolution was adopted at the National Convention of the CPUSA held in New York City June 24-26, 1966. [redacted] indicated that CESAR CHAVEZ, mentioned on page two of the Resolution, pertains to CESAR CHAVEZ of the National Farm Workers Association of California, and that the RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES mentioned in the Resolution pertains to RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES of Denver. (u)

Xerox copy of this Resolution is attached hereto. (u)

Re: RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES

The March 29, 1963, issue of the "Denver Post" described RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES as a Denver bail bondsman and a Democratic Party precinct captain who, during the late 1940s and 1950s, was ranked among the top featherweight boxers of the world. (u)

The September 2, 1965, issue of the "Rocky Mountain News" reported that GONZALES had been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of Denver's War on Poverty (u)

The September 29, 1965, issue of the "Rocky Mountain News," in reporting on the Colorado Poverty Program, quoted GONZALES as saying, "I'm an agitator and a troublemaker - that's my reputation and that's what I'm going to be. They didn't buy me when they put me in this job." (u)

The April 25, 1966, issue of the "Denver Post" quoted an article reporting GONZALES was fired by Denver Mayor TOM CURRIGAN from his post as Director of the ~~Denver~~ Neighborhood ~~War on Poverty.~~ Youth Corps. CURRIGAN, at this time, was quoted as saying, "I have always stated, however, that any person serving the public through appointment by me must conduct himself at all times and that means 24 hours a day in a manner befitting the dignity required of a public employee." (u)

50

The article went on to say that GONZALES had attacked reports in the "Rocky Mountain News" that anti-poverty officials in Washington were "keeping a wary eye" on him because of his pro-Spanish-American bias. GONZALES was reported to have said that the report "smacked of McCarthyism". With his friends GONZALES picketed the "Rocky Mountain News" and asked his friends to cancel their subscriptions to the "Rocky Mountain News." (U)

On August 6, 1966, Special Agents of the FBI observed a rally held at the State Capitol, Denver, which was sponsored by the Denver Stop the War Committee. One of the principal speakers at this rally was RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES. All of the speakers at this rally spoke in opposition to the American foreign policy as it pertained to Vietnam and in opposition to American military forces in Vietnam. (U)

Re: Stop the War Committee

As of August, 1966, the Denver "Stop the War Committee" had been holding meetings in Denver and sponsoring demonstrations in Denver protesting United States policy in Vietnam. This committee is an ad-hoc-type committee utilized to lend a sponsor name to demonstrations. MARY WALTER is chairman of the committee and various members of the Denver Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) are generally the guiding figures in all Vietnam demonstrations. (U)

MARY WALTER was secretary of the Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). (U)

[redacted] 8/16/66

Characterizations of the Denver Branch, SWP, and Denver Chapter, FPCC, appear as appendices hereto. (U)

On August 22, 1966, [redacted] made available a copy of the address made by GONZALES at the stop-the-war rally on August 6, 1966. A Xerox copy of this speech is attached hereto. (U)

DN 161-520

[redacted] and [redacted] reported on September 19, 1966, that RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES is not a member of the CP group in Denver. (u)

[redacted] and [redacted] are not available to testify before a security hearing board and declined to sign a statement regarding information furnished above. (u)

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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)
DENVER CHAPTER

A source advised on December 15, 1960, that a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) on December 10, 1960, for the purpose of establishing a Denver Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. HOWARD WALLACE acted as chairman and an organizing committee was appointed.

HOWARD WALLACE has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source, on May 9, 1961, advised that on May 5, 1961, the Denver Chapter, FPCC, was formed with the following elected officers:

HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr., Chairman
T. E. "DUKE" ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary
NORMAN HODGETT, Treasurer

NORMAN HODGETT has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The Denver Chapter, FPCC, has publicly announced as its purpose to help bring to light the truth about Cuba. It has indicated the FPCC is virtually the sole organized source of critical dissent from American-Cuban policy in the United States. Announced aims of FPCC are to end the ban imposed by the U. S. Government on travel to Cuba, to present those aspects of events in Cuba which the press in this country ignores, and to work toward re-establishment of diplomatic relations and travel between the United States and Cuba.

A source advised during February, 1964, that there is no current activity on the part of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, and according to HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr., who was chairman of this organization, it is no longer in existence.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - DENVER BRANCH

A source advised in June, 1960, that as of May 24, 1960, the National Office, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), notified SWP members in Denver, Colorado, that they had fulfilled the constitutional requirements for the establishment of a branch and would thereafter be designated as such.

A second source advised on May 24, 1966, that the Denver Branch, SWP, collects dues from members, sends a portion thereof to the National Office, SWP, and follows instructions set forth by national officials of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
September 28, 1966

Title CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character SPECIAL INQUIRY

Reference Report of Special Agent Joseph C. Learned dated September 28, 1966, at Denver, Colorado

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CALIF. STRIKE FIGURE

Spanish-American Problems Outlined

By BARTELL NYBERG
Denver Post Staff Writer

The leader of California's striking National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) Wednesday hailed Denver's Spanish - American demonstrations as "the beginning of a movement to correct injustices."

"There are an awful lot of inequities in city, state and federal governments, particularly in city police departments," said Cesar Chavez, NFWA president.

"There is no respect for Mexican-American individuals all over the Southwest," said Chavez. "This must end very soon.

"We demand, and we're going to get, fair treatment as human beings. If we don't get that, we're going to do anything that's legal to bring attention to these particular and special problems."

Chavez, 38, is the leader of the nine-month-old strike in Delano, Calif., of NFWA grape pickers and packers. He came to Denver to address a dinner Wednesday night sponsored by Rudolph (Corky) Gonzales' Crusade for Justice.

"The Denver group was one of the first groups to hit the streets and demonstrate, using the nonviolent instruments we have in this country," said Chavez. "We have a moral right to protest."

He spoke while carrying a sign ("Unite Behind the Crusade for Justice") among some 30 pickets — including Gonzales — in front of the Rocky Mountain News Wednesday afternoon.

The pickets were protesting News stories which led to Gonzales' ouster by Mayor Tom Currigan as director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

"I came here first to meet with Mr. Gonzales," Chavez said. "I wanted to meet his group, which is vital to our movement in the Southwest, to offer whatever assistance I could and thank them for their support."

Gonzales, in what may become a significant nationwide development, noted that Puerto Rican leaders from Chicago — where fierce rioting has occurred in Puerto Rican neighborhoods this week — plan to join Spanish-American leaders in meetings with federal officials later this summer. They hope to confer with President Johnson.

Before the hour-long picketing of the News (which has continued five days a week for nearly eight weeks), Gonzales said Chavez accompanied Crusade for Justice personnel in a short demonstration at the King Soopers, Inc., supermarket, 3304 Dahlia St.

Gonzales said the supermarket demonstration was to protest the sale of S & W Fine Foods, Tree-Sweet Juices and White Rose products. The firms processing these brands are among targets of the NFWA strike at Delano.

"We are not boycotting the stores so much as these products," Gonzales said. "However, if King's persists in selling these products, we will place an economic boycott systematically on every King supermarket in the city."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

29 The Denver Post
Denver, Colorado

Date: 6-16-66
Edition: Home
Author: Bartell Nyberg
Editor: Palmer Hoyt

161-4719 26

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ENCLOSURE

Denver Post Photo by Bill Peters

PICKETS MARCH AT THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

Cesar Chavez, left, president of the National Farm Workers Association, a California group, joined Rudolph (Corky) Gonzales, Denver Spanish-American leader, in demonstration. "Huelga" is the Spanish word for strike.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Spanish-American Solidarity Urged

Spanish-Americans must have "solidarity, social justice and the strength to make changes" in order to take their proper place in society, a California farm workers' leader said Wednesday night.

"We're not content to sit around and have conferences with the power structure," Cesar Chavez, Delano, Calif., told more than 400 persons at a $3-a-plate dinner at the Colorado Grange Building, 3675 W. 26th Ave.

Chavez is president of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), which is in the ninth month of its strike against California vineyard operators.

Chavez' appearance was sponsored by the Crusade for Justice, an organization headed by Rudolph (Corky) Gonzales, chairman of Denver Opportunity (formerly Denver's War on Poverty, Inc.).

STRIKE PREDICTED

"The day is going to come when we're all going to strike," Chavez said.

He called the Crusade for Justice and "huelga" — the Spanish word for strike, which has become the symbol of the NFWA—the beginning of two great movements.

"We find that in the final analysis the only people who get things are those who go out, hit the pavement and demonstrate," said Chavez, 38, who has eight children at home.

He described the strike of grape pickers and packers as a "nonviolent strike, but not a honeymoon strike—it's lasted longer than any honeymoon would ever last."

Chavez said he encountered an anti-union attitude wherever he goes in the Delano area. Two hundred strikers have been arrested for various reasons, but all 83 who have come to trial have been acquitted," he said.

16,000 JOIN PROTEST

On March 17 NFWA sympathizers began a 300-mile trek to Sacramento, the state capital to publicize their dispute with fruit growers. Chavez said 16,000 people were in the protest group upon arrival in Sacramento.

As a result of the strike, Chavez said his union has been receiving support from several unions, some of which have contributed money.

"The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union (headquartered in Denver) is one of those which has been very good to us," he said. "They have quietly sent us money."

Another contributing group has been Harry Bridges' Pacific Northwest longshoremen, he said.

Chavez said he is in the process of completing negotiations with Schenley Industries, Inc., a Los Angeles firm dealing in various wines and other beverages. Schenley has farms near Delano.

"Our Schenley contract will include about $2 an hour as the minimum wage, a union shop and the grievance procedure we wanted," he said.

OUTSIDE NLRB DOMAIN

Since the grape pickers and growers aren't covered by the National Labor Relations Act, Chavez said there's no way to compel the growers to recognize the union.

Gonzales called the NFWA the "first great movement in agricultural worker circles.

"We must join forces for a common cause," Gonzales said. "We must be a united people, working together, thinking together, acting together to overcome all obstacles to social justice and economic equality."

"Then we must take positive action, and when I say positive action I mean positive action. We need leadership developed from the great natural resources of the grass roots.

"When you have political respect, you have equality on a lot of levels. You have nothing left when you lose your honor and lose your dignity."

Denver Post Photo

CESAR CHAVEZ
"Longer than honeymoon."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

29 The Denver Post
Denver, Colorado

Date: 6-16-66
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Palmer Hoyt

161-4719-26

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ENCLOSURE

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RESOLUTION ON THE MEXICAN AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHWEST

At long last a large section of the American people has begun to realize the extent and depth of the oppression of the Mexican American people in the Southwest.

This realization -- a very much belated one -- comes as a direct result of the dramatic demonstrations in recent months by a large number among the 5 million persons of Mexican descent who live in the five south west states.

It can be said that a sizeable section of the Mexican American people are literally on the march.

In Delano, California and in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas pickets parade along backwoods roads and on the US-Mexico border in the most widely supported agricultural labor strike in the history of our country.

Demonstrations around the anti-poverty program have shaken Denver, Colorado, Los Angeles and the San Francisco bay area.

And in March in Albuquerque, New Mexico the dramatic short walk by some fifty prominent leaders of Mexican American organizations out of the conference called by the federal government to discuss equal opportunities, has had its reverberations not only throughout the Mexican American communities, but also in the White House.

From all indications these struggles represent the beginning of a new era in the life of the southwest. Stimulated by the civil rights struggle in the nation, inspired by the revolutionary tradition of their homeland., Mexico, and witnessing and supporting in an unpredented manner the heroic strike of the most oppressed of all Mexican-Americans, the farm workers, a new mood of struggle appears to have taken hold.

In these states where one sixth of the nation lives, we find one out of every four poor persons in the United States according to Congressman Henry Gonzalez of Texas. The poor, almost all of them Mexican Americans, the congressman said "live in an enormous belt of poverty beginning in east Texas, sweeping down through South Texas and Rio Grande Valley, and stretching west into New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Southern Califofnia." Appropriately enough it has been described as "a thousand miles of poverty."

Struggle is no stranger to the Mexican American people of the Southwest. History is replete with numerous heroic, and all too

often futile, attempts to better their lot. And in this largely agrarian area they have been subjected to terror and intimidation in the land which was long part of the nation of their forefathers--Mexico--and where many still seek the fulfilment of the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

But the present day struggles differ from former ones. Nowadays widespread support is coming from the civil rights movement, sections of organized labor, the militant youth, and, an ever increasing section of religious leaders, especially the Catholic Church. It is no longer a relatively simple matter for the oppressors of the Mexican Americans to cut into shreds at the first signs of rebellion against semi-colonial oppression.

And young unafraid leaders, perhaps best symbolized by Cesar Chavez of the grape strike and Rudolph "Corky" Gonzalez who is leading the fight against police brutality and the inequities of the anti-poverty program in Colorado, are coming to the fore as new heroes of this oppressed people.

In the course of these struggles there are some indications that major handicaps of the past may be overcome. The prominent and outstanding role of women leaders in the grape strike and in anti poverty protests is being widely discussed among Mexican American women in the Southwest and gives hope that the largely latent power of Mexican American women, relegated to the home for the most part, will be merged into the stream of struggle.

Strike publications such as El Malcriado, published in Spanish and English editions, has had an immense increase in circulation among Spanish speaking workers and gives rise to the possibility of more publications in Spanish to fill this great need for communications in this language.

Significantly these above mentioned struggles, and many more, have become the concern of virtually all mass organizations in the Spanish speaking communities. These struggles have interacted on each other, helping to galvanize into action some of the most conservative ones. This has made the role of these organizations, and work within them by all forces, more important than ever before.

The greater urbanization of the Mexican American population has brought with it increased political organization in

organizations such as the Political Association of Spanish Speaking Organizations (PASSO) in Texas and the Mexican American Political Associations (MAPA) in California and Arizona. And these movements reflect increased, and justifiable, demands for political representation. The dominant political establishments have not reacted with sensitivity and understanding to these feelings. As a result the political organizations of the Mexican American people have become in many instances increasingly critical of their former allies.

Even President Johnson, whose political allies in Texas have played a nefarious role in respect to the Spanish Speaking people, has begun to sing a new kind of tune as a result of the Albuquerque walkout. In a recent meeting with four Mexican American political leaders Johnson indicated a greater receptivity to their demands than ever before.

If the California primaries are a true indication of the mood of the Spanish Speaking it will take more than a few promises to once again corral the votes of the Mexican Americans. The demand for representation is a deep one, and the criticism of the so-called liberal office holders in some states is widespread. This was reflected at the California polls. The Mexican Americans demand more political representation such as was won in Crystal City.

The new developments in the southwest present a great opportunity and challenge to organized labor. Labor's support for struggles such as the grape strike are very welcome while endorsement of anglo candidates in predominantly Mexican-American areas by labor is justifiably presented.

Probably more than ever before a coalition of the Mexican Americans, Negroes, organized labor and liberal is a possibility. With the tremendous overwhelmingly working class character of the Mexican American people in the Southwest such a coalition would surely be based in the working class. It could truly form an anti-monopoly coalition of imposing proportions. It could challenge the corporate structure which all too completely dominates large sections of the five state area.

Unfortunately it cannot be said that our Party has thus far played a key role in all of these developments. It has played a modest one, and its contributions have been significant. Howeve

if the challenge of the immediate future is to be met it will require much more. It means, organizationally, a coordination of our work in the five state area on a regular basis with much needed exchange of experiences and information.

Also the increasing opportunities to rally the larger community in support of the Mexican American demands can represent an important link with more militant activists. And proposals for united action emanating from the Mexican American organizations should find a ready response from Communists and others.

Much is changing in the course of these struggles. Patterns of thought are undergoing rapid transformations and the role Communists, and the C.P. can play should not be underestimated. As in much of the nation, the Southwest has begun to move. It provides a major challenge and opportunity for the Communists.

ADDRESS TO THE "STOP . S WAR" R. . UGUST 6, 1 06

BY RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

MY TALK TODAY, IS A COLLECTION OF MY OWN PERSONAL EVALUATIONS AND THOUGHTS. MY EXPRESSIONS FROM THIS PLATFORM DO NOT REPRESENT ANY PARTICULAR GROUP, ORGANIZATION OR POLITICAL PARTY.

MY FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS ARE AROUSED BY THE COMPLETE DISREGARD OF OUR PRESENT SOCIETY FOR THE RIGHTS, DIGNITY AND LIVES OF NOT ONLY PEOPLE OF OTHER NATIONS BUT OF OUR OWN UNFORTUNATE YOUNG MEN WHO DIE FOR AN ABSTRACT CAUSE IN A WAR THAT CANNOT BE HONESTLY JUSTIFIED BY ANY OF OUR PRESENT LEADERS.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, CALLS THE OTHER SIDE "THE AGGRESSOR", AND WE ARE IN THEIR COUNTRY. VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY, GUARANTEES FROM THOUSANDS OF MILES AWAY, THAT THE BOMBING OF HAIPHONG "DID NOT KILL ONE CIVILIAN."

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE DAILY FACED WITH NEWS THAT ATTEMPTS TO BRAINWASH THEM INTO APPROVING OF A WAR THAT CAN ONLY BRING SHAME AND DISGRACE TO THE MOST POWERFUL NATION IN THE WORLD ALONG WITH MISERY AND DESTRUCTION TO A WEAK AND HELPLESS PEOPLE. WOULD IT NOT BE MORE NOBLE TO PORTRAY OUR GREAT COUNTRY AS A HUMANITARION NATION WITH THE HONEST INTENTIONS OF AIDING AND ADVISING THE WEAK RATHER THAN TO BE RECOGNIZED AS A MILITARY POWER AND HOSTILE ENFORCER OF OUR POLITICAL AIMS.

WHAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD RECOGNIZE AND EVALUATE IS THAT POLITIC DOCTRINE IS NOT THE ISSUE IN VIET-NAM. IT IS NOT THE REAL ISSUE HERE AT HOME THE REAL ISSUE IS ECONOMICS. AT PRESENT THE ECONOMIC STABALIZATION OF OUR COUNTRY IS DEPENDENT UPON THE WAR IN VIET-NAM. THE RUTHLESS FINANCIAL LORDS OF WALL STREET ARE THE ONLY REAL RECIPIENTS OF THE TREMENDOUS PROFITS TO BE MADE BY THE CONDUCT OF A WANTON, RUTHLESS WAR. THE GREAT AND POWERFUL CORPORATIONS WHO CONTROL OUR INDUSTRIES, WHO CONTROL THE PURSE STRINGS OF THE NATIO CALMLY PLAY A CHESS GAME TRADING THE LIVED OF INNOCENT AMERICAN BOYS, CONFUSE AND BEWILDERED VIETNAMEESE MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN FOR GREEN DOLLARS THAT DO NOT SHOW THE RED STAIN OF BLOOD, THE ANGUISH AND TORMENT OF GRIEVING PARENTS, THE GUILT FOR THE RAPE OF A WEAKER NATION.

ECONOMICS ALSO PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE ON THE ROULETTE WHEEL OF FATE FOR THOSE WHO MUST DIE REPRESENTING US ON THE BATTLE FRONT. CHECK THE CASUALTIES, CHECK THE INJURED, CHECK OUT THE ENTIRE NUMBER OF DRAFTED YOUNG MEN AND THEN COMPARE THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THEIR PARENTS AND CHECK THE ETHNIC BACKGROUND, CHECK TO SEE WHICH MINORITIES ARE DYING FOR A CAUSE THEY CANNOT SEE OR UNDERSTAND. THEN YOU WILL UNDERSTAND WHY ECONOMICS PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS AND ANY WAR. THE POOR, THE MINORITIES, WHO FACE A LIFE OF DISCRIMINATIO

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BIGOTRY AND FUTILITY HERE AT HOME ARE THE PAWNS TO BE SACRIFICED FOR THE GREED AND PROFIT OF WALL STREET.

THE WAR IN VIET-NAM IS COSTING APPROXIMATELY $400,000,000.00 A WEEK AND 10 BILLION A YEAR. WHO REAPS THE PROFITS? IF IN ESSENCE WE ARE SHARING IN THIS PROSPERITY BY OUR OWN PERSONAL GOOD LIFE, THEN WE ARE PROSPERING AT THE EXPENSE OF THE BLOOD AND BONES OF FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS. IF OUR OWN ECONOMIC GAIN MUST BE EARNED BY SUCH A GRISLY TRADE, THEN WE ARE TRULY A VERY SICK SOCIETY.

I HAVE INVOLVED MYSELF IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS HERE AT HOME, BUT THOSE RIGHTS ARE MEANINGLESS IF THEY ARE EVER ATTAINED WITHOUT INTELLECTUAL AND MEANINGFUL RESPONSIBILITY TO SPEAK OUT AND TAKE PART IN THE STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL FOR ENTIRE NATIONS, OUR OWN INCLUDED. ESCALATION OF THE WAR MEANS TOTAL WAR AND COMPLETE DISINTEGRATION. PROLONGMENT OF THE WAR MEANS ISOLATION OF THE MOST POWERFUL MILITARY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, FROWNED ON AND HATED BY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ON ALL THE CONTINENTS OF THIS PLANET.

PEACE IS DIGNITY. THE TRUE GENTLEMAN OF THE SPORTS WORLD IS THE MAN WHO HAS THE COURAGE AND THE CHARITY NOT TO FINISH OFF A LESSER OPPONENT WHEN HE HAS HIM ON THE ROPES.

AS ONE MAN MENTIONED TO ME, YOU CAN STOP THE WAR BY REVERSING THE DRAFT LAWS. SEND THE SONS OF THE RICH AND THE MIDDLE CLASS FIRST AND YOU WILL WITNESS A SCREECHING HALT. I CAN SEE IT NOW, ALL THE MAJOR CORPORATION OWNERS FORMING A LOBBY TO PASS THROUGH A BILL TO STOP THE WAR OR MORE NATURALLY TO REVERSE THE PROCEDURES BACK TO THE NORMAL OF DRAFTING THE POOR AND DEFERRING THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD TO GO TO COLLEGE.

PEOPLE OF GOOD FAITH MUST EVALUATE MORE THOROUGHLY THE STATEMENTS MADE ABOUT THIS WAR, BY OUR LEADERS. THEY MUST SORT THROUGH THE BRAIN-WASHING, SLANTED REPORTING BY A MASS MEDIA FINANCED AND CONTROLLED BY THE HIGH PRESSURE PUBLIC RELATIONS OF BIG BUSINESS. THEY MUST WEIGH THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MONEY, FALSE PROSPERITY AND LOVE, LIFE AND BROTHERHOOD. I PRAY THEIR DECISSION WILL BE JUST AND HUMANE.

L O N G L I V E J U S T I C E ** V I V A L A J U S T I C I A

RCG/jmd

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

REC-58

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	BUREAU	9/28/66	9/20 - 23/66

TITLE OF CASE

CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ,
aka. Cesar Chavez

REPORT MADE BY: WILLIAM S. OVITT

TYPED BY: cjf

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPECIAL INQUIRY

REFERENCE: Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 9/17/66;
Bureau airtel to Los Angeles dated 9/19/66;
Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau dated 9/20/66.

- RUC -

CC TO: IRS
REQ REC'D 5 6 70
AUG 24 1970
ANS.
BY: Ed AEH

CC TO: IRS
REQ. REC'D 12-16-70
JAN 6 1971
BY: Bud AEH

CC TO: OEP
REQ REC'D (2-3)-68
JAN 9 1969
ANS.
BY: ALF AEE

- A* -

COVER PAGE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED: RJB = EPO

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

1 - Bureau (AM)

1 - San Diego (161-247)

REC-58

14 SEP 29 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.	56 OCT 27 1966			
By				

Notations

65

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: WILLIAM S. OVITT Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: September 28, 1966

Field Office File #: San Diego 161-247 Bureau File #:

Title: CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Appointee arrested 6/29/66 by Private Security Guards employed by the Di Giorgio Corporation, Borrego Springs, California, on a charge of trespassing. Appointee found guilty following jury trial and sentenced to pay a $500 fine with $250 suspended and placed on probation for two years.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

On September 20, 1966, [redacted] advised [redacted] the appointee was booked into the San Diego County Jail on June 30, 1966, on a charge of trespassing. The appointee posted $110 bail, which was forwarded to the Ramona, California, Justice Court and the appointee was released on June 30, 1966, to appear in Ramona Justice Court on July 7, 1966. The record further reflects that the appointee and ten other persons were arrested on June 29, 1966, by a Private Patrolman acting as security patrol for the Di Giorgio Corporation, Borrego Springs, California. The Private Patrolman then telephoned the Sheriff's Office and requested assistance in having these individuals transported to jail. At the time the appointee was booked into the San Diego County Jail, he listed his address as 1221 Kensington Street, Delano, California. The record does not contain the final disposition of this case.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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On September 21, 1966, [redacted] advised [redacted] that on July 7, 1966, the appointee and ten other defendants appeared in court charged with two counts of trespassing. All defendants entered pleas of not guilty and demanded a trial by jury. The jury trial started July 26, 1966, and ended August 3, 1966. At the completion of the trial, the appointee and two other defendants were found guilty.

On September 7, 1966, on count one, the appointee was sentenced to pay a $500 fine plus a $26 penalty assessment with $250 suspended and placed on probation for two years with the provision he not violate any trespass laws in the State of California. On count two, the appointee was fined $250, plus a $26 penalty assessment with a stay of execution granted until count one is satisfied and legally final at which time the stay of execution on count two will be permanent.

The July 1, 1966, edition of the "San Diego Union", a daily newspaper published at San Diego, California, contained an article which states in part as follows: "Eight farm laborers, two clergymen, and a labor union official were released from the San Diego County Jail on a $110 bail each yesterday after being charged with trespassing.

The men had been arrested Wednesday night in Borrego Valley by security guards employed by the Di Giorgio Corporation. They were turned over to Sheriff's Deputies in Borrego Springs and brought to the County Jail.

Arrested and charged were CESAR CHAVEZ, 39, Delano, Director of the National Farm Workers Association; the Reverend VICTOR SALANDINI, Escondido, a Catholic priest, and the Reverend WAYNE HARTMIRE, Los Angeles, Director of the Migrant Ministry of California.

SD 161-247

Two who had been arrested on suspicion of trespassing were released without being charged because they are juveniles.

The organization CHAVEZ heads has been picketing Di Giorgio's Borrego Valley Vineyards where the farm has 500 acres of grapes.

RICHARD MYER, Personnel Director of the farm, said CHAVEZ, the priest, the migrant minister, and the pickers had been barred from company property.

MYER said that CHAVEZ's group had induced workers to walk off their jobs picking grapes. He said the company tried to pay the workers who walked off, but they refused to go to the office.

They were told they had been discharged and could pick up their checks yesterday, MYER said.

Later that night 13 persons entered company property and were stopped by a private officer who made a citizen's arrest and called for the Sheriff.

CHAVEZ said after his release yesterday the men were going on the property to pick up personal property.

CHAVEZ' organization has been protesting a collective bargaining election held last Friday in Borrego Springs and Delano. The election was won by the Teamsters Union which was named to represent the workers in collective bargaining.

The National Farm Workers Union, a candidate to represent the workers, has since claimed the election was not properly conducted."

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The July 30, 1966, issue of the "San Diego Evening Tribune", a daily newspaper published at San Diego, California, contained an article datelined Ramona, California, which states in part as follows:

"The Di Giorgio Corporation trespass trial was recessed until Tuesday yesterday after the state rested its case and the defense put CESAR CHAVEZ, key defendant, on the witness stand.

CHAVEZ, Director of the National Farm Workers Association, a union, admitted in cross-examination by GIL SMITH, Deputy District Attorney, that he had gone on to DiGiorgio's Borrego Springs Vineyards last June 29. He said he did so knowing the property was posted and after being told by a Di Giorgio supervisor and a Deputy Sheriff he would be trespassing.

"I felt I had an obligation as a union leader," said the one-time field worker. "I felt the men had a right to invite me to accompany them even if we had to test the right in court."

CHAVEZ had testified earlier that eight grape pickers who had walked off the job in a strike by the NFWA Union had asked him to go back onto the property with them to get pay checks and belongings."

The September 7, 1966, edition of the"San Diego Evening Tribune" contained an article datelined Ramona, California, which states in part as follows "A labor leader, a Catholic priest, and a Protestant minister were fined $500 each today for trespassing on vineyards of the Di Giorgio Corporation in Borrego Springs.

They were convicted by a jury here on August 3. They were arrested June 29 for trespassing on the property in a dispute between a farm workers union and Di Giorgio.

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Sentenced was CESAR CHAVEZ, Director of the National Farm Workers Organizing Committee; the Reverend VICTOR SALANDINI, Escondido priest, and the Reverend WAYNE C. HARTMIRE, JR., a Presbyterian minister and Director of the Migrant Ministry of Los Angeles.

The sentences were imposed by Justice Court Judge WILL L. STALNAKER. He earlier denied motions for a new trial made by WILLIAM F. GAVIN, Defense Attorney. Father SALANDINI was the only defendant present. GAVIN told the court that CHAVEZ was in Texas on union business and the Reverend Mr. HARTMIRE was in Northern California.

The $500 fines were imposed for the first of two trespassing counts on which the trio was found guilty. STALNAKER suspended $250 of each fine and placed the defendants on two years probation. Terms of probation are that they not violate trespass laws within the probation period.

GAVIN paid the fines and a state assessment of $26.00 against each defendant.

On the second count, STALNAKER imposed fines of $250.00 each, but ordered that execution stayed until all terms of the first count are met. He said the stay of execution would then be made permanent on the second count."

On September 21, 1966, [redacted] advised IC JOHN R. BAKER the records of their respective agencies contain no information identifiable with the appointee.

On September 22, 1966, [redacted] U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised

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the records of her agency contain no information identifiable with the appointee.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	BUREAU	9/29/66	9/19/66 - 9/28/66

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, aka Cesario Estrada Chavez	SA MARVIN E. LEWIS	bai

CHARACTER OF CASE

SDI

REFERENCES: Buairtel to WFO 9/15/66.
Buairtel to WFO 9/16/66.
LAairtel to Bureau dated 9/17/66.
LA teletypes (2) to the Bureau 9/20/66.
Buairtel to WFO dated 9/26/66.
Bureau teletype to LA dated 9/26/66.
Bureau radiogram to LA 9/26/66.
Bureau radiogram to LA 9/27/66.

Photo
CC TO: SS-Liaison
REQ. REC'D 11-14-73
NOV 19 1973
ANS.
BY: Martin RJB

- RUC -

CC TO: IRS
REQ. REC'D
ANS.
BY:

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

1. Original and one copy of IRS report dated 9/27/66.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
1- Bureau (Encl 5) (161-4719)
1- WFO (161-3937)

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

161-4719-

REC. 58

RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	SEE			
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

CC TO: OCP
REQ. REC'D 12-31-68
JAN 9 1969
ANS.
BY: ALF AEE

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WFO 161-3937

2. Copy of article from the Washington Post 9/26/66, re CHAVEZ.

3. Copy of the Hearings before the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 89th Congress, which contains a statement by CESAR CHAVEZ (see pages 361-387).

4. Copy of undated report concerning Delano Area received from [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is not complete and contains only the results of inquiries conducted prior to a discontinuance of the investigation.

HCUA files reviewed on 9/20/66, by IC HOWARD SCOTT MAYNARD contain the following references to CESAR CHAVEZ:

National Guardian, November 13, 1965, page 5 - CESAR CHAVEZ, Leader of the Farm Workers Association described the FWA as "both an industrial union and a movement that works with the spirit of Zapata and the tactics of MARTIN LUTHER KING."

Peoples World, September 3, 1960, page 3 - reported that CESAR CHAVEZ was one of those who met with Governor EDMUND BROWN to form a committee to keep the Governor's office in close touch with the problems of the Mexican-American Community.

The Village Voice, May 5, 1966, page 7, 8 and 14 - also refers to CHAVEZ.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA MARVIN E. LEWIS
Date: 9/29/66

Office: Washington, D. C.

Field Office File #: 161-3937

Bureau File #: 161-4719

Title: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Results of interviews with [redacted] set forth. No record INS or Secret Service.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FD- (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO

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Date September 27, 1966

[redacted] furnished the following information concerning CESAR CHAVEZ who he knows to be the President of National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), Delano, California.

[redacted] advised he has only spoken directly to CHAVEZ on a couple of occasions [redacted] Based on these two contacts, Congressman HAGEN advised he was not overly impressed with CHAVEZ and felt that perhaps CHAVEZ had a great deal of assistance in achieving the many labor goals his NFWA has achieved.

[redacted] advised all of the background material he has learned about CHAVEZ has come to him second hand. He stated the individual who has quite an extensive record of newspaper clippings from "The People's Daily World", "The National Guardian", and the publication put out by The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is JAMES WOOLSEY, Vice President Schenley Industries, San Francisco, California. WOOLSEY also is reported to have obtained other background information on CHAVEZ and the NFWA.

[redacted] CHAVEZ has organized the farm laborers in this area. [redacted] felt that some of the assistants of CHAVEZ were, in his opinion, people who might be affiliated with the Communist Party or part of the "new left."

[redacted] advised that the NFWA obtained an Office of Economic Opportunity grant in the amount of $260,000 for an anti-poverty program. This grant was handled by WENDY

On 9/22/66 at [redacted] File # WFO 161-3937

by SA JAMES H. DILLON:deh Date dictated 9/27/66

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GOEPEL who at the time the grant was issued worked in the Office of Governor PAT BROWN of California. Later she became very active in assisting CHAVEZ in the NFWA. It is [redacted] understanding that GOEPEL was invited as a delegate to the communist conference in Helsinki, Finland. [redacted] could not recall the date of this conference or the details where this information came from.

[redacted] advised another associate of CHAVEZ is one LUIS VALDEZ, who at one time was the Director of the MIME Theater Group at the Golden Gate Park in the San Francisco area. This group was banned from the park because of the obscene type plays they put on. VALDEZ is the director of the Teatro Campasino which was the farm workers theater for the NFWA. [redacted] understands that VALDEZ was reportedly a participant in one and probably two trips to Cuba which were sponsored by the Progressive Labor Party.

[redacted] advised the two symbols used by the NFWA in some of their demonstrations were Our Lady of Guadalupe and a flag which consisted of a red background with a black eagle. [redacted] is of the understanding that this flag was the symbol used by the Trotskyites in Mexico.

[redacted] advised while sitting in on these hearings he questioned CHAVEZ concerning one free-lance photographer, first name unknown RICHARDS. [redacted] advised he believes the HCUA files list this RICHARDS as a photographer for "The People's World", the Communist Party publication of the west coast. CHAVEZ admitted that RICHARDS had done some work for the NFWA on a free-lance photographer basis.

[redacted] recalled an instance when the picture RICHARDS had taken appeared in "The People's World" as well as in "El Malcriado", a newspaper published in the

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Delano, California, area which is believed to be an arm of the NFWA. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he has seen various newspaper clippings which he believes Mr. WOOLSEY would have showing where CHAVEZ has appeared as a speaker at the De Bois Society in California.

[redacted] advised that many of the South American newspapers had close coverage of all activities of the NFWA in California and due to their seemingly communist or far left association, he felt that any appointment by the Federal Government to CHAVEZ would do much in aiding communist factions in the countries of South America. Based on this, [redacted] advised he did not feel he could recommend CHAVEZ to any position of trust and confidence in the Federal Government and that if he received any appointment of any type it would be a political disaster.

WFO 161-3937
JHD:deh
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The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES H. DILLON at Washington, D. C.

On September 22, 1966, [redacted] advised that based on what he has learned second hand concerning CESAR CHAVEZ, President of the National Farm Workers Association, [redacted] did not feel that he could recommend CHAVEZ to any appointment of trust and confidence in the Federal Government based on the appointee's extreme labor activities and close association with the "new left" in the California area.

On September 23, 1966, [redacted] advised he does not know the appointee personally but based on what he has heard concerning the appointee's labor practices and reported political beliefs he would be absolutely shocked at any appointment of trust and confidence the appointee might receive. [redacted] advised he felt the administration could do much better on their appointments.

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JRA:lfe
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[redacted], was interviewed by SA JOHN R. ALE on September 26, 1966. He stated that their office has received a number of telegrams protesting any Federal appointment for the appointee, CESAR CHAVEZ. He stated that these telegrams claim that the appointee is a "leftist and revolutionist as well as a person who has affiliated himself with the W. E. B. DuBois Club, the Vietnam Day Committee, and the Student Democratic Society."

He stated that their office made inquiry at the White House to ascertain what position for which the appointee was being considered. He stated that they were told that the appointee was being considered as one of the invitees to a proposed conference to be held at the White House concerning the roll and problems of the Mexican-Americans in the U. S.

[redacted] stated that he did not know the appointee personally and that the only thing that he has ever heard about the appointee was that he is a labor leader who is considered in many circles a radical and a person who believes in the approach to the labor movement from the extreme left. He stated that the appointee is definitely a very controversial figure but that he could not be more specific in any complaints against him.

[redacted] furnished the following names and addresses of person who had protested the appointee's appointment by letter or telegram:

[redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by SA ALE on September 26, 1966. [redacted] furnished an undated report of an investigation conducted by a committee of the legislature of the State of California concerning the "Delano area." [redacted] stated that they had received it from a source he could not recall in the State's legislature for their use. He stated that he assumed that the investigation was done in the last year or two. He stated that he did not know what committee in the legislature of the State of California conducted the above inquiry. He suggested that possibly California's State Senator VERN STURGON, whose address is Box 186 Paso Robles, California and State Senator HOWARD JAY, whose address is Box 724, Exeter, California, would be in a position to furnish information concerning the appointee. [redacted] stated that he felt certain that they would know of the existence of the above mentioned report and would possibly know what committee conducted this investigation in the State of California. [redacted] requested that the identity of himself and [redacted] be concealed during any interviews conducted with the above individuals.

[redacted] stated that he does not know the appointee well himself and that the appointee has a reputation of being extremely radical and a controversial labor figure in California. He stated that numerous charges have been made against the appointee in reference to his affiliation with Communist Front organizations. He stated that based on his knowledge of the appointee he would not recommend him for any type of Federal employment.

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MEL:bai
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MISCELLANEOUS

IC HUGH L. KNIGHT caused a search to be made of the files of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and was advised on September 22, 1966, that no identifiable record could be located for CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ born Yuma, Arizona, 1927.

IC T. STANLEY HARRELL caused a search to be made of the files of the U. S. Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, and was advised on September 22, 1966, that no record was located concerning the appointee.

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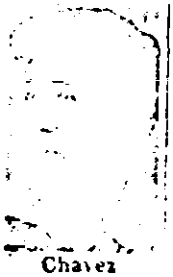
Pickers' Leader Picked?

Reports in West Coast newspapers at week's end that Cesar Chavez, leader of the celebrated grape pickers' strike, was being screened for a high Washington job met with puzzlement here. One Administration official said Chavez's name had come up as one of several prominent Mexican-Americans, but that no presidential appointment was in prospect. An AFL-CIO executive suggested an explanation: The reports were being spread by the Teamsters, Chavez's rival in organizing California farm workers, as a plot to discredit him.



Chavez

The WASHINGTON POST Page A-2
Monday, September 26, 1966

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concedes that the losses in the 1965 harvest year were due to a shortage of adequate labor. The Board feels that unless there is an additional supply of supplemental labor at the right time, there will be a repetition of the disastrous losses in the asparagus harvest this year. This loss, of course, will be reflected in a critical shortage of white asparagus in the foreign export market.

After careful consideration, the Board of Directors, representing the asparagus industry in the State of California, agreed that they would not initially solicit the help of the State Department of Employment and the Federal Government in the recruitment of labor for the asparagus harvest; it was proven to all growers last year that the quality of the help recruited by these agencies proved to be inadequate. The growers have indicated they will initially utilize private recruitment agencies to scour the country to obtain the type of labor that can adequately harvest the crop economically. The growers realize that they will be in competition with other producing vegetable crops in California and will have to pay wages on a piece rate incentive scale that will favorably compete with these areas and will attract and hold workers as long as possible. They recognize that in the late spring, upon conversion from green asparagus to white asparagus, piece rates must be competitive and possibly higher than those paid in other crops in order to hold the worker.

It is an historical fact that when conversion from green to white asparagus takes place, there is a shortage of domestic labor. Whenever this occurs in 1966 the growers will need supplemental labor at the risk of losing production of thousands of acres of asparagus.

The growers do not intend to adhere to any minimum wage in 1966 harvesting of asparagus, but they do intend to offer piecework rates that will attract the man interested in working hard and earning a good wage. In the event that supplemental help is necessary, and it is an historical fact that it will be, the growers will be able to furnish the U.S. Department of Labor with facts and figures showing the wages paid and the rate of earnings on a piecework basis to be far above those that the 1965 wage survey indicated. It is the feeling of the growers that when this information is made available, the Secretary will not refuse to certify the need for supplemental labor to save the asparagus industry in California. Our growers feel that the imposition of criteria upon the growers in 1964 and 1965 is responsible for the reduction in acreage in this industry from 58,181 acres in 1964 to 46,865 acres from the crop year 1966.

The responsible agencies while attempting to manipulate our industrial *affairs, from a layman standpoint, have not only crippled the asparagus* industry in California, but have also severely impaired our international foreign market relationship which our government has labored so strongly to preserve, maintain and improve.

Realizing these facts, the asparagus industry feels that it can no longer do business on the basis of the criteria issued by the Secretary of Labor. The California Asparagus Growers' Association's Board of Directors are of the opinion that Senate Bill 1867 will not solve its harvesting problems.

The California Asparagus Growers' Association is opposed to Senate Bill 1867.

Senator WILLIAMS. We had to adjourn this noon for lunch before hearing from Mr. Cesar Chavez. He was a morning witness. If Mr. Chavez would come forward now, we apologize for delaying you, sir.

You're wearing a button. Someone's up for reelection or election?

STATEMENT OF CESAR CHAVEZ, GENERAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL FARMWORKERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. CHAVEZ. This is a "Huelga" button. Senator Williams, Senator Murphy, Congressman Hagen, we are meeting, once again, to discuss the problems of the farmworker and what might be done to correct these problems. Such meetings have been called for decades, and unfortunately things have not changed very much in spite of

them. The same labor camps which were used 30 years ago at the time of the La Follette committee hearings are still housing our workers. The same exploitation of child labor, the same idea that farmworkers are a different breed of people—humble, happy, built close to the ground—still prevails.

The Negro problem was the same way. People talked about it, people studied it for many years. I am sure that some very sincere people really worried about it. But nobody in the State capitals or in our Nation's Capital did anything about it until one woman, Rosa Parks, walked to the front of the bus and touched off a revolution. Then men and women began freedom rides, and thousands of students came to help, and many people were needlessly maimed and slaughtered. What I am hoping is that we, the farmworkers, will not have to go that far in order to prove that we are tired of occupational discrimination and that we are ready for our freedom. I hope that you gentlemen hear this message loud and clear, and that you will not forget, misinterpret, or try to ignore it.

What the farmworkers in our country are asking for is equality. I believe that all Americans should want this for every American—equality, the opportunity to earn a living wage, and not charity. But what has happened to the farmworker is very strange. He usually gets special attention to attack the symptoms of his poverty. But he never gets anything that will destroy the roots of his poverty. For example, when Senator Williams introduced his package of bills some 6 years ago, the bills that authorized special health and welfare programs for farmworkers were picked out and passed. The migrant health act, the bills incorporated into title III-b of the Economic Opportunities Act * * * these bills give special services to farmworkers.

But none of his bills which would give equal rights to farmworkers have been passed. I am referring to the minimum wage bill, S. 1864; the collective bargaining bill, S. 1866 and the bill to abolish child labor, S. 1865. All that these bills do is to say that people who work on farms should have the same human rights as people who work in construction crews, or in factories, or in offices. All these bills do is to overcome the farm lobby that Franklin Delano Roosevelt's administration was subjected to in the thirties which forced them to decide that farmwork and farmworkers were somehow different from everyone else. I hope everybody here today agrees that a man who works on a farm is made just like a factory worker, that his children like to eat just as much as a factory worker's, and that his wife does not like to live in a substandard house. Well, if farmworkers are equal, then they deserve the same protection of the law that other men enjoy, and the Williams bills which confer this equality must be passed. I do not believe that another advisory committee will help the farmworkers and I am completely opposed to the Government subsidizing recruitment programs for farmworkers.

The whole system of occupational discrimination must be killed just like the discrimination against people of color is being challenged in Washington. This, and nothing more, is what farmworkers want.

The right to secure a decent minimum wage should be obvious. The average farmworker in Delano has seven children, lives in a house

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which he rents for $55 a month, makes payments on a car, furniture, and to a finance company. Before the strike, he worked 8 months of the year at $1.10 an hour and his wife worked 4 months beside him. On weekends and in the summer, his children worked too. This average farmworker buys food at the same stores, at the same prices, that the rancher does. And he's not making it. So now these average workers are strikers. They have been willing to lose these cars, furniture, to live on beans and more beans, to work "on the line" 70 hours a week—for the right to a living wage.

Since seasonal farmworkers are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act, they are denied the right to vote for representation on their job. I do not believe that any people should be denied the right to vote on who will represent them—on their job, in the statehouse, or in the Nation's Capitol. Ranchers in Delano say that the farmworkers are happy living the way they are—just like the southern planation owner used to say about his Negroes. But our workers know what the Negro has done to achieve a vote, and they are working for the right to vote believing that they too will succeed.

So, as you already know, farmworkers want union recognition so badly that, on September 16 of last year, they began a strike against those employers who paid them $1.10 an hour, no overtime, and no fringe benefits. They went on strike, knowing very well that the Federal laws which protect other striking workers would not help them. And today, 6 months later, they are still on strike. There have been many forms of harassment directed against us since the strike began—and the most important, of course, is the constant and expensive recruitment of strikebreakers by DiGiorgio and Schenley Corp. in New Mexico, Texas, and Old Mexico.

I have some affidavits here that I want to present to the committee. This has the photocopies of affidavits that I mimeographed and attached to my statement together with that.

Senator WILLIAMS. We have these in our prepared material, right?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes, you do. And I have the photocopies here.

Senator WILLIAMS. What do these deal with, individual incidents?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Of recruiting of strikebreakers from out of State in most cases. The recruitment is done by the DiGiorgio Fruit Corp. and Schenley Industries.

Senator WILLIAMS. And who are these statements from, the strikers or those that came in?

Mr. CHAVEZ. From those that came in who were not told that a strike was in progress at the time that they were recruited, and didn't know anything about the strike until they came to Delano and saw the picket line for the first time. They then left the picket line and gave us these statements.

We have two pay slips here from the Shenley Industry Corp., that are statements from two of the same people that gave us the affidavits and the recruitment. One of them is from a man who was recruited in Los Angeles, Vladimer Susoeff, and it shows in the statement that he worked 2 days; and net pay for those 2 days was $5.35.

And then we have another statement here. It's a pay stub. This is for Mr. Guadalupe Agiular who was recruited in Calexico, but actually Mr. Agiular lives in Mexicali, Mexico. He worked 7 days and netted $63.

Senator WILLIAMS. Are these skilled workers you're talking about? Did these men have experience in harvesting grapes?

Mr. CHAVEZ. These men have worked in the Coachella Valley in the same operation that they were brought to in Delano. That's pruning. And so they've had some experience in the type of work.

Senator MURPHY. May I ask him a question at this point, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chavez, I'm advised it's a violation of the California State Law to recruit labor and to bring them into a job where there is a strike taking place without warning them ahead of time that there is a strike.

Now, is it the case that these people were recruited and brought in as replacements without being told that there was a strike, because if that was the case, that's a violation of California law?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct. We know that California Labor Code Law states that a worker should not be recruited to a strike zone unless he's been warned that a strike is in progress.

Now, what happened in all these cases, and the affidavits bear this out, is that they were not told that a strike was in progress. When we had this information, we've been turning the information in to the labor commissioner's office. We did this in an earlier strike that we had there in Delano or in McFarland, 7 miles south of Delano.

The State labor commissioner's office out at Delano did what I thought was a beautiful job of documenting a case where one employer lent all of his crew to that employer that was on strike. We went before the district attorney in Kern County——

Senator MURPHY. The labor commissioner did?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The labor commissioner documented, investigated, and provided the documentation.

I went with the agent of the labor commissioner's office, to the district attorney in Kern County, and he refused to accept that information and refused to issue a citation.

Now, this was the case where one company provided all of its crew to break a strike that was in progress without telling the workers that we were on strike. Now, in the case of the grape strike, it's been over and over, and we've gotten statements, we've called the labor commissioner's office in Fresno many, many times to come to Delano, and we provide the affidavits, and then we say quite frankly, "What's the use of taking the affidavits and going through the motions and doing the work when we know that the district attorney is not going to take our case?"

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that through some medium we ask why the district attorney did not take this case, and if the facts are as Mr. Chavez stated, I think it certainly should be made public and brought to the attention of the Governor.

Senator WILLIAMS. I certainly would agree with that.

Congressman HAGEN. At this point in your testimony, Cesar, I think you may have proved some things by your testimony you don't intend to prove. Would you say these workers were of average skill or below average or above average?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The workers that were brought in from Calexico are workers who have some skills to some degree more in one operation than they do in another one.

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Congressman HAGEN. That would include Agiular and Susoeff, is that right?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Particularly Agiular.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, I have here a copy of the Valley Labor Citizen, which was published in Fresno, and has these same two stubs.

Now, this story—and I think it was repeated in your publication El Malcriado—refers to one of these deductions as insurance, I believe.

Now, I understand that this Agiular, for example, his deduction of $40.64 is for board, $2.50 a day. In other words, you say he only netted $63, but he was receiving board. I don't know the quality of it. So this particular stub has been misrepresented.

Now, if you'll average out Agiular's pay, he made $1.76 an hour, and I don't think you're intending to prove that. Now, if you'll average out Susoeff's pay, and I assume the deduction from him is also for board, he made $1.97 an hour.

Now, in this same issue of the Valley Labor Citizen, there's a story about a machinist getting a new contract in the Fresno area, and the beginning wage rate is $1.90 an hour. And Mr. Susoeff made more than the machinists got beginning under their new contract. And I'm curious about these stubs because they've been grossly misrepresented, and I don't think you intentionally would do that.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I did not submit the stubs to show that they were not getting a lot of money. I presented the stubs to show the extent of the attempts to break up the strike in Delano.

As you recall, before the strike the workers were getting only an average of $1.15 per hour, and this shows way up, way more than the workers have been getting, were getting before the strike. So it proves very conclusively that the growers can afford to pay a lot more money than they claim they can when the strike situation presents itself.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, you've used these stubs in a context other than your testimony here today to show how low a net a worker gets. Now, actually these stubs demonstrate that one man averaged $1.76 an hour and the other averaged $1.97 an hour. Now, you don't want to engage in that kind of misrepresentation, I'm sure.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I'm sure that I'm not trying to misrepresent the pay slips. What I'm trying to show is the wage difference because of a strike in Delano, and also the importation of strikebreakers in this case, and what Schenley Industries have been doing in order to break the strike.

Congressman HAGEN. I don't want to argue with you, but you mentioned the fact that this guy only made $5 in 2 days' work, or something, or something low. Well, in fact, he made a lot more than that. He averaged $1.97 an hour. And so you're misrepresenting the stub. That's my whole point, and I think we should be factual and truthful in dealing with these things.

Senator WILLIAMS. What are the deductions for that are shown? These forms are loaded with initials.

Congressman HAGEN. There's a code down here. But it shows this $40.64 item if you read that, as insurance of some kind, but actually it's at $2.50 a day. But this stub has been publicized all over the State of California as representing the low net that a farmworker gets.

And actually if you'll average it out, and I'm sure my figures are correct——

Mr. CHAVEZ. It's a lot more if you figure $2.50 a day, 7 days' work, would not be $40; wouldn't be $40.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, you divide $2.50 into $40, I don't know how many days' board that is, but, say 12 days, something like that. But that's part of the problem we have in trying to deal with this problem of farm labor, all the misrepresentations that are made, the truth gets lost in lies. Or maybe not deliberate lies, but glossing over the true facts. And if you want the Congress to act sensibly on this deal, you've got to be factual. And this is not an emotional issue. This is a matter of economics.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I think that if you examined the pay stubs closely, you'll find that the deductions that are listed in your columns to the left do not agree with the total deductions made.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, there are some deductions there for social security. I understand this $40.64 includes an item of 3 cents for matches, or something like this. But these are services that were furnished, I mean, the worker by the grower. And I assume board is a valuable service, I mean, we all have to eat.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But still the total deductions at the end do not represent—and we've never been able to find out what these deductions were. And even if you consider the net pay, if you consider the net pay, you still have to consider—or the gross pay, you have to consider that the amount deducted, total amount, does not appear anywhere. The worker has no idea why his money is deducted, in fact, no idea that he actually earned his money.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, I'm not trying to argue with you. I saw this article in the Valley Labor Citizen, so I asked the Schenley people. $40 for insurance seemed ridiculous to me, and that's what they tell me that is, is his board at $2.50 a day, and plus 3 cents for three boxes of matches, or something like that.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, I'll tell you, it seems to me that in fairness, as far as these deductions are concerned, you don't know what they mean.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The worker doesn't know what they mean.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, it certainly isn't clear on the face of these vouchers, and yet obviously these are the vouchers, although they are two colors. I don't know, maybe something's left out of this one, because you see it's dark on the left and the last two-thirds are light. I wonder what the reason for that is. Is there part of the voucher that's missing? Do you see the difference in color?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do, yes.

Senator WILLIAMS. Maybe something is missing there. But I certainly would be interested in knowing what the deductions are for.

But on the other business of recruitment, you suggest that the method was in violation of a California State law, which I frankly didn't know about. Senator Murphy made his observation.

I would think—we have 2 more days in California—and I would think in fairness we ought to extend ourselves and make time available to this particular company to come in and reply to this.

Senator MURPHY. Also the district attorney.

Senator WILLIAMS. I agree.

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chavez, you said the Schenley Industries—is that the outfit that moved the crew from one operation to another?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, I was referring to a previous strike, and that was the Mount Arbor, a rose-producing company in McFarland.

I'd like to continue. In my own words I'd like to give you a little background of what's happening in Delano to show the need——

Senator WILLIAMS. By the way, when you say "my own words," these are all your own words in this paper?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Right.

Senator WILLIAMS. By summarizing?

Mr. CHAVEZ. By summarizing.

Senator WILLIAMS. We read a speech frequently, and when we get through we say "now, that's a very good speech." Now, I'd like to say a few words on my own. That's why we have all these bright staff writers around here.

But I can see that all of this is your work.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct, yes. What I attempt to do here is to show that great need of having the farmworkers covered under the National Labor Relations Act.

But when we entered the strike in December 16 of last year we thought we were just striking workers of the employers that the workers wanted to strike against.

Senator WILLIAMS. December of 1965?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I'm sorry, September 16 of 1965. And we found out soon that we were actually striking, and for reasons we failed to understand, we found that the civic council in Delano passed a resolution attacking the association and claim that this was not a bona fide strike, and that this was a civil rights movement, and had been brought about by outside agitators.

We also found that at the time we had applied for a grant from the OEO, and this was done before the strike, and we found that the high school also took a similar position as regards the strike and also as regards that grant we had applied for from the OEO.

We found that even the local ministerial administration felt that somehow the strike shouldn't have been called, and in calling strikes it was not the right thing to do. But nowhere did we find anyone who was willing to try and bring the two sides together. Nowhere do we find that the growers were willing and wanted to meet with us, and even before the strike started, to meet with us so that we could begin conversations hoping that the strike would not need to be called in the first place, and after it had been called, hoping that we could settle the strike before it went any further and became more bitter, and so forth.

And so when we speak of a strike in agriculture in California, we must of necessity also speak of the infringement of civil rights of the strikers.

Now, let me give you a little background information what our experience has been in Delano. The strike takes in parts of two counties: Kern and Tulare Counties. We found that the sheriff's office in Kern County were brought in in large numbers when the strike first started, and objected to many of the things that we were doing in conducting the strike, but especially and specifically they objected

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very strongly to our shouting or advising the people in the field that the strike was in progress.

In fact, there were quite a dispute over the word "huelga," which means strike in Spanish, and at one point 44 of our people were arrested because they were shouting and insisted on the right of shouting "huelga" to inform the people who were working in the field that a strike was in progress and they were using the word "huelga" because most of the strikers were people of Mexican descent who had been brought in from the outside.

Senator MURPHY. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman? In this instance, when the strikers wanted to shout the word "huelga" at the people they were shouting to, in order to let them know there was a strike on, had those people been working in those vineyards previous to that or were they the new ones that had just been brought in and didn't know there was a strike on?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, the majority of them were the new people that had been brought in.

Senator MURPHY. And didn't know there was a strike?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. I'd say there were one or two that had been acting as foremen who knew there was a strike in progress. But our experience has been that we know when they are brought in and we follow them. If they're brought in at night, we get the tipoff from the people whose job it is within our——

Senator MURPHY. Don't you let them know immediately that there's a strike going on?

Mr. CHAVEZ. They bring them into a camp, and we cannot go into that camp, and the only time we can see them is when they're working and hopefully when they're working near the roadway we can get to them; otherwise we can't communicate with them.

And so also we can't claim here that we were abused physically by the sheriff, but we can sure claim that there were many things that they did to harass us.

For instance, at one point after we had been on strike for about 5 or 6 weeks, we were stopped constantly and every striker was photographed and every striker was—a field report card was filled in on every striker. In some cases it took as much as an hour and a half to process, to go through this process of photographing and taking statements and identification papers from the strikers.

In some cases this was repeated every time we moved from one field to the other field because our picket crews are roving picket crews, and this went on for many days. So we have a man in Delano who was photographed and the same report was filled in on him no less than 12 times.

Senator MURPHY. The picket crews, were they mostly workers from Delano?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes; they were in large part workers from Delano. Occasionally we had people who came in from the outside to help us, ministers and students, but it always happened that the workers were the ones on strike that were out there picketing.

Senator MURPHY. This hasn't always been the case, and I've been around workers for a long time, 40 years now. But I wondered whether the pickets were actual workers—people who were off the

jobs—and were the other workers being brought in to replace people who had actually gone off the job to picket?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No. The strikers, by and large, all of them, with the exception of the very early part of the strike, there were a few more people from the outside that would come and visit us daily, but then and more so now, all of them are people who worked there before the strike and who have been striking and are the ones that had been in the picket lines.

Senator WILLIAMS. But not exclusively? You have nonagricultural people who are from other walks of life?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Sure, that's true; yes. But we're speaking of the picket line. On the picket line most of them are people who are on strike.

Senator WILLIAMS. Not all of them?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I'd say within the last 2 or 3 months, almost all of them.

Senator WILLIAMS. But at any rate, where do you picket, in a public area on a public road?

Mr. CHAVEZ. On a public road. That's the only place we can picket.

Senator WILLIAMS. This infringes on the doctrine of free speech.

Senator MURPHY. Free speech, no question about it.

Senator WILLIAMS. I don't understand by what authority you have to go through the inquisition and questionnaire and all of that? Is there fingerprinting?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Unless you are arrested. Or at one point we made up our minds we had been harassed enough, and we refused to give them any information and refused to let them take our pictures after we had been subjected to this many, many times, and we told the inquiring officer from the Kern County Sheriff's Office that if he wanted more information from us or wanted to take our picture, he would first have to arrest us, and at that point we were able to gain some ground.

Senator WILLIAMS. Do you have counsel?

Mr. CHAVEZ. In those days we didn't. We do have now.

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I might suggest that as long as we're going to invite the Kern County Council in, we ought to invite the Kern County Sheriff and find out his explanation of this. I think it should be made public.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, the district attorney—is this just Kern County you're talking about now or Tulare County?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, also part of—may I say this?

Senator WILLIAMS. Does what you say about Kern apply to Tulare?

Mr. CHAVEZ. In some cases let me give you an example. While we were shouting "huelga" in Kern County, in some cases just across the street in Tulare County we could shout all we wanted, and it was all right with them.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, I agree with you, Senator Murphy.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But in Kern—but in Tulare County, on the other hand, if more than three cars moved——

Senator WILLIAMS. Both sheriffs; both district attorneys? Is that what you're suggesting?

Senator MURPHY. I think it would be good for the record to know what they were doing, why they were doing it, and if there was legal harassment—if they were invading civil or personal rights.

Senator WILLIAMS. Where would the logical place be, Delano?

Senator MURPHY. I would think in Delano, yes.

Senator WILLIAMS. Fortunately we have a day of communication Tuesday in Visalia, that's not the area you're really talking about?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, Visalia is in Tulare County. We're speaking of southern Tulare County and northern Kern County.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, if they want to come in, they can come into Delano.

Senator MURPHY. Could I ask another question?

Senator WILLIAMS. Plus the Seagram folks.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Schenley.

Senator MURPHY. May I ask if any of the following vineyards were struck; W. B. Camp, Jr. If this is not a fair question, I will not ask you.

Mr. CHAVEZ. W. B. Camp, Jr.? Yes.

Senator MURPHY. He was struck?

Mr. CHAVEZ. He was struck.

Senator MURPHY. California Grape Products?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Right.

Senator MURPHY. Tudor & Son?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Senator MURPHY. E. T. Stephens?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Senator MURPHY. John Pagliarulo?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Senator MURPHY. George A. Lucas & Sons?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's right.

Senator MURPHY. George Zaninovich?

Mr. CHAVEZ. We don't have him on strike. The other union, I believe, has him on strike.

Senator MURPHY. Al Missakian?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not with our union.

Senator MURPHY. Pandol & Sons?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not with our union.

Senator MURPHY. Gene Radovich & Sons?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No.

Senator MURPHY. Marion Zaninovich?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No.

Senator MURPHY. Patti Bono?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No.

Senator MURPHY. P. J. Divisich Fruit Co?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not with us.

Senator MURPHY. Frank Gallo?

Mr. CHAVEZ. All those are struck by the other union.

Senator MURPHY. And the ones that were struck, how many employees, former employees, joined the picket line? Can you give us an idea of that?

Mr. CHAVEZ. We would have to go by—I don't have the records here.

Senator MURPHY. Just a rough guess.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, in some cases, all of the workers left the fields and joined us. In other cases, over 60 or 70 percent. We had cases where we actually struck them twice in the sense that we not only got the first people who were striking, later on they brought in strikebreakers and were also able to get all of them to come and join us, or a

large percentage of the group that had been recruited after the strike started.

I might add here that more people—these are the growers that have been certified by the Department of Labor where a strike exists or where we claim a strike exists now. Because of the largeness of the strike, because it involved many, many people and also many growers, the Department of Labor, when it came time to do the investigations, to find out if we in fact had a strike and certify, was not able to handle all of the cases that we had. We were not able to keep people there long enough because they were also interested, in not having a large treasury, to move them out of the area or to get jobs for them outside of the strike zone; also to some degree the reluctance on the part of some of the workers to have anything to do with the Department of Labor or anything official because of their fears.

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I have here a copy of a letter from Joseph Brosmer, 846 Divisidero Street, Fresno, Calif., and it says in part—it is signed by Paul Little, the assistant director for manpower, the department of employment—and in the second paragraph it says:

> Those cases in which it was determined that labor disputes were in existence but that there was no evidence of leaving of work. Referrals are permitted to these employers provided due written notice that a labor dispute exists is given to each person referred.

Now, this is the list that I have just read, and I ask unanimous consent that this letter and the lists attached to it be made part of the record.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I say something on that? Not all of the growers are under this category. There are some growers that the department of employment or department of labor is not referring workers to or at least that we know of directly. Not all of the growers are in this category in this letter you just read.

Senator WILLIAMS. That will be included in the record, with your statement, of course.

(The material referred to above follows:)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS AGENCY,
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT,
Sacramento, March 2, 1966.

JOSEPH BROSMER,
Fresno, Calif.

DEAR MR. BROSMER: This refers to our recent telephone conversation during which you requested a list and the present status of the agricultural labor disputes which are still active in the vineyards in the Delano area.

We are sending you three lists:

1. Those cases in which our investigation showed existence of a labor dispute and a leaving of that work and for these reasons referrals may not be made to these employers to agricultural jobs left vacant by reason of the labor dispute.
2. Those cases in which it was determined that labor disputes were in existence but that there was no evidence of a leaving of work. Referrals are permitted to these employers provided due written notice that a labor dispute exists is given to each person referred.
3. Those cases which were investigated but in which we found that there was no labor dispute.

We hope that this is the information you needed. If you have any questions, please feel free to call us.

PAUL W. LITTLE,
Assistant Director-Manpower.

NO. 1, LABOR DISPUTE NO REFERRALS

J. D. Martin
Marko Zaninovich
M. Caratan
A & N Zaninovich
Jack Radovich
Anton Caratan & Sons
Frank Lucich
Giumarra Vineyard
Bruno Dispoto
Vincent Zaninovich & Sons
Jake Cesare
Louis Caric & Sons
Sandrini Brothers
Schenley Industries
DiGiorgio Fruit Corp.

NO. 2, LABOR DISPUTES REFERRALS PERMITTED WITH NOTICE

W. B. Camp Jr.
California Grape Products
Tudor & Sons
D. M. Steele
John Pagliarulo
George L. Lucas & Sons
George Zaninovich
Vincent M. Zaninovich
Al Missakian
Pandol & Sons
Gene Radovich & Sons
Marion Zaninovich
Patti-Bono
P. J. Divisich Fruit Co.
Frank Gallo

NO. 3, NO LABOR DISPUTE

Irving Goldberg
John Dulcich & Sons
Setrakian & Co.

Senator MURPHY. You see, this has three categories: where there was no dispute, where there was a dispute, and proper referral could be made because no one left work, and where there was an actual leaving of work and no proper referral could be made.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I'd like to continue, if I may, with one more point in the testimony, and that deals with the farm labor contractor. I have the written statement, but I'm going to——

Senator WILLIAMS. We're going to include your entire statement, by the way, Mr. Chavez.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Wonderful. OK.

Senator WILLIAMS. We appreciate the way you're personalizing it with your informality.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Now, the problems encountered with farm labor contractors are many, many problems. For instance, in a system such as California, we have the labor contractor, who's also recognized as an employer. Now, in the case of a farmworker working with a grower, who uses the services of a farm labor contractor, he in fact has two employers.

Senator WILLIAMS. Do you use the phraseology "crew leader" in California.

Mr. CHAVEZ. A crew leader is something different in California from what a farm labor contractor is.

Senator WILLIAMS. A contractor undertakes the payment of wages to the worker; the crew leader just is a man who brings the worker to the farm, is that it?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Unless the crew leader is acting as a labor contractor and has an agreement with the grower that this shall not be disclosed because he is not licensed, and we have many of those who do this.

Senator WILLIAMS. Now, we have a State law, we have a Federal licensing law, too.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, that's a problem. We have a lot of laws in regard to some of these things, but the enforcement part of it is very difficult to obtain.

Senator WILLIAMS. Excuse the interruption.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I'd like to read one paragraph here.

One must first understand that a farm labor contractor does not contract work in the full sense of the word. He contracts, actually he buys and sells, human beings. His profit is based on the sweat and toil of the workers and not on any special skills or business acumen of his own—as would be true in the building trades field. All the farm labor contractor does is to promise hourly workers at the lowest price he can find men to work at. The sum of his job is to say: I promise 40 men for 20 days at $1.15 an hour, or the lowest he can get them for.

Senator WILLIAMS. That's pretty strong language. Now, in the theatrical agency we have the agent.

Senator MURPHY. Yes, we do, the same type of fellow, and I had lots of experience with him, because I found in one case where the agent became the producer and also the distributor, so he had a complete monopoly. So as long as 15 years ago I went to work on that one, so that was broken up. Columbia Broadcasting System set up a Columbia Artists' Bureau so they became the contractor, and they represented the worker, George Murphy in that case, and also the producer, Columbia Broadcasting System in that case, and we decided that that was impractical and not ethical, so that we broke that up, too.

Mr. CHAVEZ. You had a union to do it with, I imagine.

Senator MURPHY. That's right.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We don't have a union.

Senator MURPHY. I was one of the founders of the union.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I know. I've read about that.

Senator MURPHY. We had a good shop.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Now, the other thing is that——

Senator MURPHY. You indicate by your remark that you don't have a union?

Mr. CHAVEZ. At least not one that's recognized.

Now, of course, the labor contractor provides many services to the grower. He is a recruiter, he is a supervisor on the job, he provides transportation, does the bookkeeping, and so forth. And we found in some cases we were able to talk to growers, not the growers in Delano that we have a strike with, but other growers in the vicinity of Delano, and we talked about wages and many other things to some of the sympathetic growers, some of the growers that were not afraid to come and talk with us. And there was some agreement. Most of them agreed that as long as we get a union powerful enough to bargain with, he will do it, on wages and so forth. But when we came to the subject of the labor contractor we found immediate opposition, very, very hostile opposition to the idea of replacing the farm labor contractor.

Well, what's happening in Delano on this strike, the farm labor contractor becomes the professional strikebreaker. You see, the grower does not know——

Senator MURPHY. You put him out of business, in other words, you think?

Mr. CHAVEZ. We'd love to, yes. The grower directly doesn't know the work force. He will know those who are employed by him year around, which amounts to perhaps 2 or 3 percent of the total work.

Now, the labor contractor, being that he was a worker once upon a time, does know the labor force, and so in Delano we have the farm labor contractor being the biggest recruiter of scab labor or strikebreakers, with one exception, DiGiorgio Fruit Corp. They do their own recruitment.

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But outside of them most of the labor contractors provide the strikebreakers, and they're licensed in the State of California to do so, not to recruit strikebreakers, but they are recognized as employers, and because they are employers, they have the right to recruit workers. And when we raised the question of the labor contractor recruiting strikebreakers, there's very little we can do because to this point, as I stated before, we were not able to get the district attorney interested in investigating and checking into the complaints.

Senator MURPHY. Has the labor contractor changed his approach or his operation in any way since the strike?

Mr. CHAVEZ. What has happened is that there are now more labor contractors than there were when the strike started, and also more people involved in recruitment, in some cases, people who were used only as full-time workers, year around workers, for the particular grower, have been doing some recruiting also.

And back to the farm labor contractor. It seems to me that it's very hard to—something must be done to define whether the labor contractor in fact is an employer or not. For instance, in a case of a strike, and we were striking a grower, and he was doing his work with two or three labor contractors, we certainly would not get any strike certification against the grower who was in fact the employer. This has never been tried, but we're very sure it would be impossible because all the labor contractor has to do is abandon that job site, and he no longer is then the employer.

Senator MURPHY. Does the labor contractor claim to be the employer?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The State of California recognizes him as the employer.

Senator MURPHY. Oh, is that so? Rather than just the agent of the employer?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct. And this is one of the problems that we're faced with. It seems to me that——

Senator WILLIAMS. Does he withhold social security?

Mr. CHAVEZ. He's supposed to.

Senator WILLIAMS. I know he's supposed to.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Then we have another problem there too. The problem is, as you know the FICA contributions in agriculture are a little different than in industry. There the workman must earn $150 in any corridor of work—I believe 22 days. Those 22 days must be on an hourly wage rate before he will get coverage for that work done.

Now, what happens many times is that the moment the worker begins to work with a labor contractor, the labor contractor begins to make the deductions, and so the worker was not able to earn $150. That money is never returned to the worker. And we've never been able to find, even going to the Internal Revenue Service and finding out what can we do to get that money back, because the worker is not going to get any coverage for it anyway because he's not being reported by the labor contractor. The same thing holds true many times in the disability deductions, although they must be reported, there's no set amount of earnings before they can be reported, and a labor contractor would be discovered very easily if he reported disability insurance but withheld the FICA contributions.

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And so because they're withholding FICA contributions, then they must withhold the other, so the record does not appear anywhere.

Senator MURPHY. Your suggestion then is that in some areas at least the contractor is withholding this money, is not carrying through and reporting the money as he should?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Senator MURPHY. That's a crime, I would think.

Mr. CHAVEZ. And this practice is widespread too.

Senator WILLIAMS. That's what we call out of trust.

Senator MURPHY. Or stealing, to use an old-fashioned term.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Now, they've gone a step further. Labor contractors now in Delano are organizing the Kern-Tulare Independent Farm Workers' Association, which is a company union, but this is also another function that they perform for the growers.

Senator WILLIAMS. When was the council resolution opposing the strike adopted?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I don't have the record with me. The resolution was in conjunction with their opposition to us receiving a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity. This was in the early part of the strike, I believe, around the 5th, the 7th of October of last year.

The city of Delano itself has placed some restrictions on us. Since the strike they've passed a city ordinance interfering with our right, what we believe to be our right, of demonstrating. They passed a resolution requiring that we must give them 30 days' notice before we can hold a parade or before we can demonstrate in a public place.

Then later on I understand after our attorney called on them and suggested to them that this was unconstitutional, they later instead of requiring the 30 days, they lowered it to 4 or 5 days.

What I'm trying to point out is that in a strike in Delano or any—I would feel in any agricultural area, in any part of the country, when you go into a strike, you have all of these forces against you. Justice doesn't really exist after you call a strike. To give you some examples:

It's been very difficult for us to get complaints filed against some of the abuses committed against the strikers. For instance, we've had cases where the growers, cases where the labor contractors, and cases where the security police that have been hired by the growers have abused the women pickets, making remarks, and things that are unprintable. And we've gone to the local justice courts there in Delano, Pixley, and also in Porterville, and we have not been able to get complaints filed against the other side.

Now, on the other hand, it's very, very easy to get complaints filed against one of our pickets because he happened to have stepped into private property or he happened to shout "huelga" in the case of the 44 and other similar things.

So when we look into the whole spectrum of strikes, we must also understand that this doesn't only involve a labor strike. This is the primary issue. Once you get into that, then the whole issue of civil rights begins to develop because there are restrictions placed on us that takes away and prohibits us from carrying out our strike activities, and we feel we should——

Senator MURPHY. Is there any threat of violence on the part of the strikers? I know when you get on the picket lines sometimes enthusiasm takes the place of good judgment, but have there been any

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cases that might give them reason to try and restrict you in this manner?

Mr. CHAVEZ. There's been one case where a striker ran into three growers that were by the roadside. There was a case where——

Senator MURPHY. With his car?

Mr. CHAVEZ. With his car, yes. And there was a case where a striker got into a fight with a man who was, oh, he felt he was on the other side. But these are the only two cases.

Now, against that we have a number of cases—we've had five or six cases where guns were pointed at us, and we had two or three of these cases where they actually discharged the gun over our heads.

We have two cases where our cars were turned over. We have a case where a grower ran into one of our pickets and we were never able to get a complaint against him. We have a case where a grower's son refused to—went and took over, while our picket was picketing the line and his car was parked on the side of the road, went into the car and refused to move after a long argument, and the sheriff—this in Tulare County—was parked across the street. We went and talked to the sheriff and asked him his help to get this grower's son out of the car so our picket could get into his car, and he didn't move, and it was only after an awful long and bitter argument that he finally left the car so our picket could get into it. And we went and we tried to file a complaint, and we could not file a complaint.

Senator MURPHY. Are there any injunctions against you or your organization at the present time?

Mr. CHAVEZ. There are injunctions on the fields; there are five, I believe that restricts the picketing to 5 per location. There was one injunction that was brought against us by the DiGiorgio Corp., and that was thrown out by the judge in Tulare County.

There are no injunctions against them at this point, and we haven't tried because we feel if we did we probably——

Senator MURPHY. There are no injunctions at this moment?

Mr. CHAVEZ. There are injunctions against us but no injunctions against the growers.

Senator MURPHY. I see. Did you send the pickets down to picket me when I first came up?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, we never picketed you, Senator.

Senator MURPHY. I was picketed when I first came up to go and look at the condition of the fields, in the fields.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In Delano?

Senator MURPHY. No, this was in Merced and in Salinas and in Fresno. One young man was picketing me, and I asked him, "Who are you picketing?" And he said, "George Murphy." And I said, "What for?" And he said, "I'm not sure." I said, "Are you a regular picket?" And he said, "No, I go to high school." And he was a little uncertain about it.

And then in another case, they anticipated my visit to the fields and told the workers that I was there to do everything I could to see that they got fired and that Mexican nationals took their jobs.

Now, that gentleman wanted a picture, and I explained to him that I wasn't a new hand at this, and if he continued to make that statement, he'd find out that a U.S. Senator doesn't allow dishonest state-

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ments to be made about him. This is one of the experiences I've had since I've been trying to work out the basis of actual fact in this matter.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I too have had horrible experiences on the strike. I've been called many, many things that are not true. And so I guess when you're either in public office or trying to help farmworkers, I guess you're subjected to such things.

Senator MURPHY. How long have you been in this activity?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, I've been a farmworker all my life. I became an organizer about 4 years ago. Before that I did community work.

In closing I'd like to point out that I believe, and I'm reasonably certain, that if some rules are not applied, I mean, if some legislation is not given the farmworker where rules are made so that it will protect both the farmworker's rights and will protect the general public and will also offer protection to the grower, we, I think, are beginning—we see Delano as a beginning of movement of farmworkers to organize throughout California. I feel that because of the developments as of late that there is a possibility there's going to be an awful lot of activity, there's going to be an awful lot of strike activity, there's a possibility that there's going to be a general strike in California this summer or perhaps the next coming summer, people are restless, they're beginning to organize by themselves, something that's never happened before.

As you recall, in all the attempts to organize workers, there has to be the need of a labor organizer. We find now that people are getting together, and they want action. They want to have a change. They want the better things of life. They want to become full Americans in the sense that they have the rights of other workers.

And so I'm not saying this as a threat, but I see there is unrest, and I see that we are perhaps going to experience in California to begin with the sort of demonstration, I guess, that the Negro had to have before he got his legislation. I feel that there's going to be in California many of the farmworkers, particularly the Filipino and the Mexican, coming together to have strikes and to demonstrate and to let the whole country know that, of course, things are not right, and that he deserves a better chance.

Senator MURPHY. I have one more question, Mr. Chairman. Now, your organization is a labor organization, right? Is it affiliated with the AFL-CIO?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, it is not affiliated. It is an independent group. Under the Federal law we're not even considered to be a labor organization.

Senator MURPHY. You're not. In other words, you've never filed with the U.S. Department of Labor reports that are required by law?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes, I did. I filed a report—that's the Landrum-Griffin report, yes.

Senator WILLIAMS. Was it returned or was it unrecognized?

Mr. CHAVEZ. It was not recognized. We filed it.

Senator WILLIAMS. You have no standing under the law to really file?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Senator WILLIAMS. And therefore no standing under the law to be recognized?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Senator WILLIAMS. That's why we're here to use our recognition legislation as a foundation for these hearings.

We're certainly grateful for all of your clarity and lack of emotion and dispassion in a situation that could be clouded with too much emotion and perhaps too much passion.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, we have waited for 30 years. I hope we won't have to wait for another 30 years.

In the meantime we'll be agitating in California hoping we can bring the attention of the full Congress to come to our rescue.

Senator WILLIAMS. How long do you think you're prepared to continue in a strike situation?

Mr. CHAVEZ. In Delano?

Senator WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I think it's going to go until—until, as Mr. Bridges put it today, until the growers cave in, until they come to the table and agree with us.

Senator WILLIAMS. I think you'd better change that phrase, with all respect to Mr. Bridges—"until they agree" rather than "cave in." That's a word nobody likes—"cave in"—"until they agree"?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. Well, I don't think the word really matters, as long as they come, you know, and sit across the table from us.

Senator WILLIAMS. Agree. All you want at long last is equality?

Mr. CHAVEZ. All we want is rules so we can play the game.

Senator WILLIAMS. I agree with you completely.

Senator MURPHY. I have one more question. I understand you're interested in the situation with OEO, because there'll be new legislation next year. Now, did you fill out the application for the OEO grant?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. In May or June of last year we submitted to the OEO to have two programs: one would be an educational self-help program among farmworkers, both resident and migratory workers, and the other one would be a money-management program.

Senator MURPHY. This has had nothing to do with the labor organizers?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Absolutely not, no. We went on strike on the 16th of September of 1965 and on October the 5th of 1965 we received a wire from the OEO office in Washington stating that our grant had been approved, and that a contract was being mailed to us. I received the wire at 10 o'clock at night, and I wired immediately saying that we were asking that those funds be withheld. I did not want to receive any money and we be placed in the position of accused of using Federal money to fight a strike in Delano.

Senator MURPHY. Did they ask for any references or background before they granted that loan?

Mr. CHAVEZ. They did. I feel that they did an awful lot of work because many people that I know were contacted for references. Just a week before I received the wire that the grant had been given to us, the investigator from Washington, from the OEO office came and asked, wanted some personal information on me.

At the time that we filed the application also, I had to submit a written statement of, a two-page written statement, on past history, and my experiences, and so forth.

Senator MURPHY. I see. And so far, at your request, those funds have been withheld?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Congressman HAGEN. Cesar, I'd like to ask you some questions, and I want to say that I think there have been gross errors made on both sides of this dispute in Delano, and I think there have been acts of violence on both sides which are regrettable. But I think there's also been very little clear statement of what the dispute is about.

Now, as I understand it, and, of course, you joined the strike after it got started?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's right.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, you're asking an economic wage increase, and you're also seeking recognition as sole bargaining agent for the farmworker, correct?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The sole bargaining agent with those growers with whom we have a contract, or rather, a strike.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, let me ask you two questions. Let's say your wage demands were granted tomorrow. You'd still be on strike to secure recognition?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, let's say that you got recognition but no wage increase. Would you settle for that?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I don't think that would be possible, Congressman. I think if we had recognition, we would automatically gain a wage increase. I don't see any reason to believe otherwise.

Congressman HAGEN. All right. Now, let's try to find out what recognition implies. Are you asking these growers, and literally there are thousands of them in the State of California, although there are not that many in Delano obviously, are you asking for a union shop?

Mr. CHAVEZ. If I may, I maintain the position, when the strike started, and if you'll give me this permission, that I did not want to discuss in public those things that we feel are negotiable. We feel that if we have a lot of discussions about this, that it's going to be twice as hard when we sit at the table. There's going to be more emotionalism, and it will be generally harder to get together with them. We are prepared to negotiate in most of those things that are now known and are part of labor contracts.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, this is an economic issue, let's face it, and you are seeking a union shop; are you not? I mean, you want every grower you have a contract with, to make dues checkoffs, and every worker that he has to belong to your union?

Mr. CHAVEZ. If possible; if we have enough strength to do that, we would want that; yes.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, one of the prime factual disputes is this, how many people you actually have had on strike, and the growers make the statement that actually very few people have gone on strike, that there's a normal 5,000-man labor force in the grape picking, and probably not over 300 or 400 left the job. Now, I assume you disagree with that statement. Now, can you prove your position?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, I most heartily disagree with that statement. On September 16, 1965, when the strike vote was taken by our association, there were close to 1,200 workers there. We have statements in

our office of people who have given us their consent to bargain for them. It's a mimeographed statement that they signed, both English and Spanish, saying that they give their consent, that our group, our association, can bargain for them collectively, and so we'd say it's something more like 1,700 than 400.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, have you ever submitted that list to any responsible group of growers?

Mr. CHAVEZ. It would be very difficult to do that, Congressman, because, as you know, they haven't even been willing to receive our telephone calls or even our telegrams. If I find a way of doing that, I'd be very happy to do so.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, let's assume there were some method of having an informal election or getting consents. Now, if you lost that election, would you still continue to strike?

Mr. CHAVEZ. An informal election?

Congressman HAGEN. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Of course, we'd have to find out what the election was going to be for. In other words, if both sides were going to agree that we'd abide by the results of the election?

Congressman HAGEN. You would then cease your strike activities? You lost the election.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We would cease, that's correct. And if we won, of course, that would take care of that.

Congressman HAGEN. All right. Now, I want to ask you about something else, and you really raised this issue yourself. It's a very touchy issue, I might say. But in El Malcriado that you publish——

Mr. CHAVEZ. I don't publish El Malcriado.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, you sponsor it?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I don't sponsor it. The association—it's a separate corporation.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, you endorse its activities in name, certainly?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, some of them, yes, sir.

Congressman HAGEN. You don't endorse all of them; is that correct?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, see, I have no control over everything written in El Malcriado. When they say good things about us, I agree with them. They think they represent our views as the Delano Record may represent the growers' views.

Congressman HAGEN. All right. Now, somewhere, and you're aware of this as well as I am, but I saw a reward posted for identifying anybody in your association who was a Communist. You, in effect, raised this issue. Now, let me ask you——

Mr. CHAVEZ. I really have not raised the issue, Congressman. The issue was raised by the growers and the people in the community.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, let me ask you this question. If it were proven to you that someone in a position of authority in your organization were a Communist, what would you do with him?

Mr. CHAVEZ. You prove to me he was a Communist, then we'll take the necessary action.

Congressman HAGEN. What is the necessary action?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That would depend on whether the fellow was a Communist or not, or the woman.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, I'm assuming somebody demonstrates he is. Now, what are you going to do? Say he's one of your captains?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, if he's a Communist, certainly he's not going to be there. If you tell me who it is maybe I can take some action; if you can prove it to me, sure.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, is this Luis Valdez who works with you, is he one of the men that went to Cuba under the sponsorship of the Progressive Labor Party?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I have no idea he went to Cuba. He runs a theater for us.

Congressman HAGEN. And he's also a picket captain; right?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, he's not a picket captain. He is in charge of the farmworkers' theater, where we have strikers who are interested in acting, some of the captains of the strike, and after every meeting we present these skits performed at this theater by our people on strike.

Congressman HAGEN. All right. There is a Luis McGill Valdez, who went to Cuba at least once under the sponsorship of the Progressive Labor Party, which is a Trotskyite organization at minimum, and maybe it's a borderline Stalinist or Marxist. I don't know if this is the same man in your organization or not, but all I'm saying there is a Luis McGill Valdez who did this, and presumably was a Marxist, and he's written articles about this.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, if he is, I'd like to have that information. If you have that information, let me have it, and I'll take some action.

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to point out that the Congressman is actually not a member of the Senate subcommittee, and I would like to state, and I'm sure my colleague will agree with me, it's not our purpose to come here and name names or make accusations, and get into the area of accusing people of communism.

Senator WILLIAMS. Really, this comes as a surprise to me, this whole line of questioning.

Senator MURPHY. I'd like to have the record show that.

Senator WILLIAMS. I don't quite see how this is germane to our inquiry.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, Senator, the point is that actually this whole Delano situation is only remotely germane to your legislation.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, I think it's directly germane, minimum wage, collective bargaining.

We're going to be on the road for 2 more days. Why don't we postpone this whole line and talk about this? Senator Murphy, I think, is in agreement. We've got a long list of witnesses who want to talk about collective bargaining and the other bills before us.

Congressman HAGEN. You don't really realize the situation.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, that's why I'm saying I don't think you do either, because you have a man going to Cuba, and he doesn't know he's going to Cuba. You have a man on as picket captain who isn't a picket captain. That's why I'm saying, we'd better have some understanding of where we're going before we get a lot of names thrown on the record, and we're sure on the record.

I know that some committees work one way. This committee doesn't work that way.

Any other observations?

B/ CE OF MR. CHAVEZ' STATEMENT

Now, before I close, there are a few general comments that I would like to make. There are certain problems with the way the system in agriculture is set up, and with the way people always talk about solving the problems. First of all, I would say without hesitation that the most evil of all evils in the system is the farm labor contractor agent. You must first examine what a farm labor contractor does in comparison to other contractors, say a building contractor. If one examines his function closely, one can see that the farm labor contractor system is nothing more or less than a remnant of the system of peonage.

One must first understand that a farm labor contractor does not contract work in the full sense of the word. He contracts, actually he buys and sells, human beings. His profit is based on the sweat and toil of the workers and not on any special skills or business acumen of his own—as would be true in the building trades field. All the farm labor contractor does is to promise hourly workers at the lowest price he can find men to work at. The sum of his job is to say: I promise 40 men for 20 days at $1.15 an hour.

We are told that the system first started in California when the Chinese were recruited in similar fashion by other Chinese acting as labor contractors. That was about 70 to 80 years ago. The system has changed very little. The only thing that has happened is that society has come to accept it. Here in California we license contractors, a very large percent of the work is done through them, and they are recognized as the employer. And even our Farm Placement Service gets into the act by recruiting workers for them at taxpayer's expense. If you are a farm worker working through a contractor, you can bet your bottom dollar that there will be negotiations about your wages and working conditions before work begins and you can also bet that you as a worker will have nothing to say about them. You will take whatever your two employers, the contractor and the rancher, decide you will work for.

The grower works within this system and supports it because he gets a lot of mileage for his dollar and a lot of fringe benefits on top of that. The labor contractor in many instances acts not only as a recruiter, but also as a bookkeeper, an on-the-job supervisor, a transportation agency, and the one who handles all worker grievances in his own very special way. He really acts as a buffer between the worker and the legitimate employer. Of course, he provides the grower with other valuable services as we have seen in Delano of late: he provides strikebreakers in strike situations. When you gentlemen come to Delano, you will have the privilege of hearing testimony from several of these contractors, posing as farm workers.

Other reasons why the grower supports the system are, for example, that since the farm labor contractor is the recognized employer of temporary labor, the insurance rates on Industrial Accident insurance are paid by him. Since the contractor pays the premiums for the temporary workers, the rancher's premiums for his few permanent hired hands are kept very low.

Also, we find that although we have certified strikes against many ranchers, thereby forbidding the Farm Placement Service to make referrals and recruit strikebreakers for the ranchers, the ranchers turn around and employ contractors to do their jobs. It would probably be impossible to get strike certification against a labor contractor, so the Farm Placement refers scabs to the labor contractor and the labor contractor moves in to break the strike.

Many people in Delano say that the strikers should make a deal with the contractors to work for the strike. If the contractors' way of life were perpetuated, then they say he would be cooperating with the strike. But the contractor represents many of the evils of the present system of agriculture, and we are fighting him as well as the rancher in our strike. And when we win, the hiring hall system will replace the labor contractor system, just like they did with the longshoreman.

The second special point I would like to make has to do with the idea that there is some other way—other than a union of farm workers—to solve the problem of the farm worker. For example, although we appreciate your efforts here, we do not believe that public hearings are the route to solving the problem of the farm worker. In fact, I do not think that anyone should ever hold another hearing or make a special investigation of the farm labor problem. Everything has been recorded too many times already and the time is now past due for immediate action. Or, some people say education will do it—write off this genera-

tion of parents and hope my son gets out of farm work. Well, I am not ready to be written off as a loss, and farm work could be a decent job for my son with a union. But the point is that this generation of farm labor children will not get an adequate education until their parents earn enough to care for the child the way they want to and the way the other children in school—the ones who succeed—are cared for.

Some other people keep talking about the Migrant Master Plan. Give every migrant a free tent to live in for three weeks of the year, and you have taken a giant step. This is not true and an insult to the worker. This and many other poverty programs will not solve the poverty problem. The only way is through the union, and gentlemen, we have the union. Organizing has now passed the point of no return. We are out to win in Delano and we will fight for every farm worker in America. It may well reach the stage of becoming a general strike of farm workers this summer. In some fields far away from Delano, the workers have practised already. They shout HUELGA loudly in unison and the wages automatically go up a dime. This is good practice for what is coming. The farm workers are now ready to organize, with or without the protection of the law. We have the will and the spirit and the men and women to solve our problem. We still remember the Mexican Revolution and our Filipino brothers remember Bataan-Corregidor and their victory for independence. All we want from the government is machinery—some rules of the game. All we need is the recognition of our right to full and equal coverage under every law which protects every other working man and woman in this country. What we demand is very simple: we want equality. We do not want or need special treatment unless you abandon the idea that we are equal men.

My home is in Utuado, Puerto Rico. My family is in Puerto Rico. I have been to the United States 21 times to work either in the fields or in factory work. This was my first trip to California. I came to California last February, in an airplane directly to Santa Maria, California. We had to work for Martinez, a contractor in Santa Maria, for five months in order to earn free transportation to Santa Maria. I stayed there the five months, and then went to Guadalupe and lived and worked there.

This guy named Andy from Delano came to Santa Maria this week and started telling everybody to come to Delano to work. I heard from some guys who had heard from this man to come. So I talked to this guy, Andy, in Martinez' Cafe. This guy, Andy, was paying a friend of his in Santa Maria 50 cents a head to help round up people to come to Delano. Andy told me the work in Delano was real good and he would pay $1.40 an hour and $1.50 a row bonus. So I told him I would come.

We came eight of us in a covered truck. We stayed at California Camp, the eight of us, but they did not pay what they promised to pay. The second morning, we had an argument and we left the camp and later we met the people from the union and Cesar Chavez.

Before I came, neither Andy nor anyone else told me that there was a strike here and I did not personally know that there was a strike until after I was working in the fields in Delano.

DIEGO CORTES-MONTERO, 24 years.
Utuado, Puerto Rico.
(Selective Service 53-71-41-436).

STATEMENT OF JESUS SUAREZ, LUIS PIMENTEL, AND PEDRO VILLANEUVA

I, Jesus Suarez declare that
I, Luis Pimentel declare that
I, Pedro Villanueva declare that:

We arrived in Delano on January 31, 1966. We came from Calexico, where a bus parked next to the sidewalk. The driver of the bus, Pablo Rodriguez, who had come from Delano to pick up men, was telling everybody about the work in Delano. He turned out to be the brother of the contractor Juan (Johnny) Rodriguez, who was in charge of Caratan's #2 camp where they brought us to stay.

In the evening when we arrived at the camp, Juan Rodriguez, started handing us sheets of paper to sign, telling us one was a work contract; another, an anti-union (contracto en contra de la huelga) contract. We didn't understand what the papers were really all about, but since everybody else was signing, we signed

too. The next morning, in the field, we saw the roving picket line for the first time. Then we understood that we were working in a strike area, but since we had no money to leave, we had to stay and work.

In Calexico, Pablo Rodriguez promised us nine hours of work, daily. We worked four and a half days. Saturday they paid us two of the days belong to last week, and they still owe us for the other days. We have given our attorney, Alexander P. Hoffman, the authorization to collect for us and then to send the checks to us, to our homes.

We need to work so we're moving on to Oxnard, California. If we had known there was a strike in the grapes in Delano, if we had been told in Calexico before we got on the bus, we would not have come here.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 7, 1966 in Delano, California.

JESUS SUAREZ,
LUIS PIMENTEL,
PEDRO VILLANUEVA.

DECLARATION OF A SCHENLEY WORKER
(Declaration of Jose Martinez)

My name is Jose Martinez. The address of my home is Rancho Foothill in Corona, California.

I arrived in Delano on about January 18 with a group of 27 men. We had all been hired in Calexico by a man we did not get to know; we didn't even know who the bus driver was, because although he was a Mexican, after leaving us at the Schenley camp on road #192, he left. We found out there was work "to one side of Delano" because some men arrived in Calexico with some signs announcing work in the grape vine pruning. They told us that it was piece work, but when we began to work we found out after lunch that the work was by the hour ($1.30 an hour plus $1.50 a row). This happened when they brought us the papers to sign; the contract also said that we had to pay for the pruning shears (they had not told us this in Calexico) and that they would also charge us $2.50 a day for board.

I worked eight and a half days. I found out about the strike on my second day of work, but as I did not have enough money to move on, I had to work a few days. The foreman, Pablo Vargas, told us in the field when the strikers arrived (and they came almost every day) not to pay attention to them, to go way into the field where we couldn't hear them. He said that in any case, they were not going to win the strike. The fault that many people have come to scab belongs to the hiring bosses of Schenley who do not inform the people about what is happening here.

Yesterday (January 28) when we went to claim our checks, they did not want to give us our time. With us were Mr. Alex Hoffmann, the lawyer of the Farm Workers' Association, and Mr. Roberto Bustos, a member of the Association and a striker. When they refused to pay us, the lawyer complained and the cashiers (pagadores) invited him into the office. Immediately we heard noises coming from inside and when we got close to the office door, we saw various Schenley employees begin to push and shove Mr. Hoffmann and to shout at him in English to get out. They threw him out and shut the door in his face.

Today we returned to the same camp, to the same pay office, and they gave us our checks.

I swear under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on January 29, 1966 at Delano, California.

JOSE MARTINEZ.

STATEMENT OF VLADIMER SUBOTFF, RESIDENT OF LOS ANGELES, GIVEN TO N.F.W.A. STAFF ON JANUARY 27, 1966

I came up to Delano when a friend of mine came down to Norwalk and got me and said we should come up to get some work. My friend looked up a man in Delano at the United Cafe. This man, whose name we didn't know, took us to a camp where he said we could get work. He didn't tell us there was a strike here. My friend is disabled now, so he just left me there to work. He introduced us to Mike Baca; Baca gave me a job and a room. Mike Baca said he would pay me $1.30 an hour and $1.00 a row; he charged $2.50 a day for room and board. The pruning shears cost me $5.00. Everybody was dissatisfied

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with the work there though. About 12 men quit during the two days I was working, so then I decided to quit. I told the foreman and he sent me to a town about ten miles away to get my check. When I looked at my check for two days work, 18 hours, it was $5.35. I protested to the man and he said there was nothing he could do, to talk to Mike Baca. I went back twice to the camp to try and talk to Baca, but he wasn't there. So I came into town to the union hall.

VLADIMER SUSCHEFF.

Exact copy of a statement by Olivas Martinez, border card #98485, from El Paso, and Armando Alvarez Lopez, green card holder #10-710-196, of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, on January 17, 1966, given to National Farm Workers Association staff.

Before coming to California the two men lived in El Paso and Juarez. They were just passing by the Chamizal Labor Agency when they saw a sign that said work "Work in California." When they entered the office, they were told that there was work available in Marysville and in Delano. The work in Delano was pruning grape vines for $1.40 an hour, 8 or 9 hours a day, 7 days a week. The work was for DiGiorgio; there was a bus with New Mexico license plates, light blue and white. They came from Texas on the 28th and the first stop was Camp #2 DiGiorgio in Delano. 15 stayed in Delano. 25 were taken in a large labor truck to Marysville, 4 men left the truck at Merced. 21 began working in Marysville eight days altogether and were charged $18.80 for room and board for the eight days. The camp was about five miles out of town toward the mountains and was run by a man named George; the camp was owned by DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation according to the man. The men netted one dollar apiece for the eight days time.

The men said they wanted to leave the camp in Marysville and told the boss who said they could come to Delano. The 22 came in a "green ugly truck" from Marysville. The truck broke down on the way and they spent two hours waiting for it to move again. They didn't eat all the way from Marysville to Delano. They had been given breakfast before they left Marysville and they had been charged for the whole day's meals by the camp manager. While they were coming from Marysville to Delano, the truck did stop for food, but they had to pay, so only the truck driver ate. When they got to Delano, they immediately got in line to eat with all the other workers, but someone told them they couldn't eat with the others and they brought bread and bologna out to them to eat. They bunked into Camp #4.

The next day they started working for DiGiorgio in Delano; this was Friday, January 7th. They worked one day for 8 hours and the other days for 9 hours. They worked every day until last Saturday, January 15th. They had Sundays off. They were paid $1.40 an hour, or $12.60 a day. They paid $2.25 a day for room and board. They were served boiled potatoes and white beans every day for lunch. For breakfast, the first ones in line got three eggs, the others got two eggs because, the cook said, there weren't enough eggs because the chickens were on strike.

$5 for the pruning shears they used and $5 for the blanket they needed were deducted from their check and then returned when they turned in the shears and blanket before leaving.

The first payroll week, they earned $68 and $35 of this was deducted for their passage and meals, leaving $33. Each sent this money to their wives. The second payroll week, they had 3 days' work, grossed $37.80, netted $5 after $32.80 more was deducted for passage and meals. The $5 they had left, they had to pay back to the man they had borrowed $5 from when they first got to Delano. This left them with no money for three weeks' work.

At no time during this period were they informed of a strike in the Delano area. This includes El Paso, Chamizal Agency, Marysville, and Delano Sierra Vista Camp. The men first found out about the strike when they saw the picket line on their second day in Delano but they had to earn some money to send to their families. The second time they saw the pickets, they quit work. This was January 15.

While these two men were staying at the DiGiorgio Camp, they overheard the main foreman talking with a crew boss. The crew boss said they needed more men and that 40 more should be coming from Chamizal. The main foreman said that this would be impossible; that they couldn't get more men because "they" knew about the strike now.

At the Chamizal Agency in El Paso, before leaving for California, they signed a small paper which said that if they worked 8 weeks, they would earn free passage of $35.00 to California. That is all the piece of paper said. The paper was written in Spanish only.

Also when they entered the agency, the men had to each give the receptionist in the office their passports or family data and the name and address of wives and children are recorded on an English form paper. This receptionist types in English, although she is a Spanish girl. She writes the names on this English language form. The men cannot read the English paper nor are they told what is on the English paper. According to the men, the girl brings the large English language form and a small paper in Spanish to the counter. There is a piece of carbon paper in between the two forms. The men are asked to sign their name on the small Spanish-language paper which obliges them to work two months for free transportation—and apparently their signature penetrates and is recorded on the English language form. They distinctly remember the carbon paper, but do not have any idea what the English form says. The English forms are given to the bus driver and are then given over to the boss of the camp the men stay at. For example, these men's papers were given to the Marysville camp boss. They don't know whether they were later given to the Delano camp boss.

Before [illegible] men came here, they had never pruned. They were taught by the crew boss, a Mexican at DiGiorgio.

(8) OLIVAS MARTINEZ.
ARMANDO ALVAREZ.

Our names are Frank Salas and Mattio Rojo. We live in Fresno. Pete Velasco sent a man to Fresno and he told us that there was work in Delano picking oranges. Six of us came. Two of the men went back right away but we stayed. We were brought to a camp in Richgrove. They told us here that there wasn't any work in the oranges and we were taken to pick grapes at $8 a ton. This happened last week.

We worked four days. He paid us five dollars and told us that we would get the rest of our money on Saturday. We left the camp this morning (Tuesday). We came walking into Delano.

We weren't told that there was a strike in Delano. We more or less knew from the papers. We were charged 75 cents a day for transportation from the camp to the field. The food was O.K. He sold liquor at the camp, which we didn't buy because it was too expensive. He sold the small 35 cent bottle of wine for $1.25.

FRANK SALAS,
MATTIO ROJO.

(Full and accurate translation from the original Spanish.)

DECLARATION OF JOSE CARDENAS

I, Jose Cardenas declare that: The address of my home is 661 Panama Avenue, Colonia Cuahtemac, Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico.

We left Calexico on January 19, 1966, and we arrived in Delano the same day. We found out that there was work in this area by means of a bus that was parked on a street in Calexico, with a notice telling the people that there was work in the pruning in Delano.

We stopped there to ask questions, and they told us that they were paying $1.30 an hour, plus $1.50 a row. They also told us that board would be $2.25 a day and transportation free. Before arriving in Delano, the same bus driver was in charge of informing all interested persons and of getting them together so that he could bring them to Delano later. He brought us and disappeared, without us ever getting to know him. The trip lasted nine hours, and we made two stops, the last one in a little town that side (south) of Bakersfield, where they gave us a donut and a cup of coffee to eat.

Arriving in Delano, the bus driver took us directly to the Schenley camp on road #192. There, the cook, who is also in charge of the entire camp (he is a man called Roberto) gave us blankets and put four men in each room. The following day we started to work. Before leaving for the fields, there in the kitchen, we signed some papers and we also signed some others as we boarded the truck. These papers were apparently contracts about the agreements on the board, the cost of the pruning shears, etc. In Calexico they did not tell us

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that we had to pay for shears, and this came to $5.70. Also although they had first told us that the board would be $2.25, here it came out to be $2.50 a day.

We found out that there was a strike in the area when the picket line arrived in the field where we were working. Before we ourselves talked with the strikers, nobody had told us that there was a strike. Yesterday, January 28, was the second time that I saw the strikers (I talked with them the first time they came to the field), and I decided to leave the strike zone, because I didn't want to bother them.

Yesterday (January 28) when we went to claim our checks, they didn't want to give us our time. With us were Mr. Alex Hoffman, the lawyer for the Farm Workers' Association, and Mr. Roberto Bustos, a member of the Association and a striker. When they didn't want to pay us, the lawyer complained and the cashiers (pagadores) invited him into their office. Immediately we heard noises coming from inside, and when we got near to the office door, we saw that various Schenley employees began to push and shove Mr. Hoffman and to shout at him in English to get out. They threw him out and shut the door in his face.

Today we returned to the same camp, to the same pay office, and they gave us our checks.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on January 29, 1966, at Delano, California.

JOSE C. CARDENAS.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Now, that concludes my testimony, Senator.

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to request or suggest that since there has been a charge made of labor contractors who secured strikebreakers in Delano without announcing to people that there was a strike, in violation of State law, and that no prosecutions have followed, I would suggest that at least this Senator on this committee would appreicate having the State administration's comment on this allegation. I suggest a telegram to Governor Brown so that he might have a chance to answer this statement.

Senator WILLIAMS. I suggest when we recess, that our staff work out just how to arrange the invitations you have suggested.

Senator MURPHY. Then there is no objection, and the staff will work it out?

Senator WILLIAMS. Yes.

Senator MURPHY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WILLIAMS. Next is Mr. C. Al Green, director of the Agriculture Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, which is, as I understand it, a committee created by the AFL-CIO.

They have excluded farmworkers from the National Labor Relations Act.

They have excluded them from full coverage under the Social Security Act.

They have excluded farmworkers from the Unemployment Insurance Act.

They have excluded farmworkers from the Fair Labor Standards Act.

They have excluded them from the Wage and Hour Act.

They passed Public Law 78 and forced the domestic farmworkers to compete for jobs with foreign workers who were covered by a contract signed by the U.S. Federal Government and the Mexican Government and enforced both by the Federal Government and the California Department of Employment.

Under this contract, the foreign workers were provided free transportation, free housing, death insurance while en route from their place of recruitment to the place of employment, a maximum of $1.75 per day for their meals and a guarantee of 75 percent of the work days in the contract period.

The migrant labor agreement as the foreign workers' contract was called, allowed the foreign workers, under article 21, the right to choose their own representatives, including a bona fide labor union, by election, to represent them.

This, we feel, was pure and simple discrimination against the domestic farmworkers by the Congress of the United States, by excluding the domestic farmworkers from working under a signed agreement.

Thank God that Congress allowed Public Law 78 to die at the end of the 1964 congressional session.

With the elimination of Public Law 78, foreign workers recruited under Public Law 414 under a signed agreement with the growers' associations and the Mexican Government, approved by the U.S. Department of Labor. And once again the domestic farmworker was excluded from a written contract covering his wages, hours, and working conditions.

In AWOC's opinion, this was pure and simple discrimination.

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	BUREAU	10/4/66	9/19/66 - 9/27/66

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ	GARY N. MAVITY	cli

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPECIAL INQUIRY

REFERENCES: Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau, 9/17/66.
Bureau airtel to WFO, 9/16/66.
Los Angeles teletypes to the Bureau, 9/20/66.
Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau, 9/23/66.
Bureau teletypes to Los Angeles, 9/26/66.
Los Angeles airtel to San Francisco, 9/26/66.
Report of SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED, 9/28/66 at Denver.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

File reviews in this investigation were not completed and are not being reported herein inasmuch as this investigation was discontinued.

Files of [redacted] were reviewed on September 19, 1966 and no pertinent information other than background information was obtained. [redacted] suggested that [redacted] be contacted inasmuch as

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
2 - Bureau (AM) (161-4719)
1 - San Francisco (161-1028)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

OCT 7 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	56 OCT 27 1966			
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

ADD. DISSEMINATION.

SF 161-1028
GNM:cli

[redacted] apparently conducted some investigation regarding CHAVEZ in connection with the farm workers strike at Delano.

On September 20, 1966, [redacted] was contacted at his office, [redacted] He stated that he had had a limited investigation conducted concerning CHAVEZ and the National Farm Workers Association because of the agricultural strike in the Delano area; however, before the investigation was completed, he was instructed by the leadership of [redacted] to cease further efforts along that line inasmuch as the company planned to settle the strike. [redacted]

[redacted] was recontacted on September 23, 1966 at which time he furnished his file. A review of this file disclosed only background information which would have been pertinent to this investigation and no subversive information was noted concerning CHAVEZ.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: GARY N. MAVITY
Date: 10/4/66

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: 161-1028

Bureau File #: 161-4719

Title: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Associates comment favorably. Arrest record set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS

[redacted] on September 26, 1966 advised she has not heard the Appointee's name mentioned in connection with the Communist Party (CP) or with CP front group activities.

[redacted]

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

On September 26, 1966 [redacted] advised that he was acquainted with the Appointee by reputation and everything that he had heard was good; however, he did not recall the Appointee having worked for the American Friends Service Committee in San Jose. [redacted] He recalled that FRED ROSS of the Community Service Organization had done some organizational work for the American Friends Service Committee in San Jose at one time and may have used the Appointee in that regard.

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GNM:cli

[redacted] stated that [redacted] would probably be somewhat better acquainted with the Appointee.

On September 26, 1966, [redacted] advised that his first-hand knowledge of the Appointee is rather limited. However, his church has sponsored several people who have been working with the Appointee and everything he has heard concerning the Appointee is favorable. He stated that he first met the Appointee about two years ago and has been very impressed by his integrity and sincerity and he considers him to be a person of the highest caliber. He had no question as to the Appointee's character, associates or loyalty. He stated that he has a great personal appeal, relates to people well and is not over-bearing but gives an impression of quiet sincerity. In conclusion, [redacted] recommended the Appointee highly for a position of trust and confidence.

[redacted] advised that most of his contact with the Appointee has also been second hand; [redacted] and what contact he has had with the Appointee has left him with the highest regard for him. He stated that in the recent activities involving the agricultural workers in the Delano area, CHAVEZ emphasized no violence. He stated that he has always considered CHAVEZ to be of extremely good character and a sincere individual concerning whom he had no question. He recommended him highly for a position of trust and confidence.

The following investigation was conducted by SE DONALD A. CLOWARD:

[redacted] RECORDS

On September 22, 1966, records of the [redacted] disclosed no record identifiable with the Appointee.

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GNM:cli

The following investigation was conducted by SA STEWART A. MORLEY:

AT STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

NEIGHBORHOOD

On September 23, 1966, it was observed that 220 North Sutter Street is strictly a commercial area of downtown Stockton. Inquiry at 223 and 229 South Sutter Street determined that no one had resided in the neighborhood for over one year and the Appointee's name was unknown. It is noted that 220 South Sutter falls in an area where there is a storage yard for the Stockton Thrift Store. The entire east side of the 200 block on South Sutter Street is a commercial development with no apartments or residential dwellings.

ASSOCIATE

On September 26, 1966, [redacted], advised he first met the Appointee when the Appointee was leading the march of grape pickers from Delano to Sacramento, California. The marchers stayed over night at Stockton [redacted] He later again met the Appointee about six or seven weeks ago when [redacted] attended the grape strikers hearing at Delano, California.

[redacted] stated he found the Appointee to be a very personable, sincere person who had his backing for the cause the Appointee was striving. He stated that to his knowledge, the Appointee's loyalty was not a matter of question and felt he could favorably recommend the Appointee to a position of national responsibility. He further advised he had met the Appointee's wife and young son when they were in Stockton and was favorably impressed by Mrs. CHAVEZ.

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GNM:cli

[redacted] RECORDS

[redacted] advised on September 23, 1966 that no record of the Appointee or his spouse could be located in their respective files.

The following investigation was conducted by IC FREDERICK M. FREEMAN:

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

On September 21, 1966 [redacted], furnished the following identification record for CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, [redacted]

Arrested or Received	Department and Number	Name	Charge
ALIAS: CESAR CHAVEZ ESTRADA;			
January 2[illegible], 1944	Police Department Bakersfield D-26835	CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ	INV. ADL (Arrested by Police Department, Delano
November 7, 1965	Sheriff's Office Visalia 59074	CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ	3331 50. ORD. (Broadcast by Loudspeaker W/O Permit)
June 30, 1966	Sheriff's Office San Diego 287071	CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ	Trespassing

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10/4/66

Airtel

To: SACs, Washington Field (161-3937)
Los Angeles (161-1087)

From: Director, FBI (161-4719)

REC-58

CESAR CHAVEZ
SPI

Re WFO report dated 9/29/66 containing the results of investigation conducted regarding Chavez prior to 9/27/66, when the investigation was discontinued.

WFO furnish Los Angeles Office a copy of urep and enclosures for information inasmuch as Chavez resides in Delano, California, covered by Los Angeles Office.

MAILED 11
OCT 4 1966
COMM-FBI

OJA:laz
(6)

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Auerswald, Room 1252.

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10/5/66

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (161-1087)

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-3937) (RUC)

CESAR CHAVEZ
SPI

ReBuairtel dated 10/4/66.

Enclosed for Los Angeles is one copy of report of SA MARVIN E. LEWIS dated 9/29/66.

Copy of Hearings before Subcommittee on Migratory Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 89th Congress, which contains a statement by CESAR CHAVEZ (pages 361-387).

Copy of undated report concerning DELANO area received from [redacted]

2 - Los Angeles (AM) (Enc. 3)
1 - Bureau
1 - WFO

MEL/BAK:
(4)

AIRTEL

161-4717

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

56 OCT 27 1966

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(Rev. 9-17-65)

REC- 25

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	BUREAU	10/11/66	9/19 - 10/7/66

TITLE OF CASE

CHANGED
CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, aka
Cesar Estrada Chavez

REPORT MADE BY: J. MARTELL BIRD

TYPED BY: kfh

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPI

The title has been marked changed inasmuch as the true name, CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, was the name used when CHAVEZ registered for Selective Service and is the full true name given by CHAVEZ when he spoke with one of the Los Angeles Agents on September 20, 1966.

REFERENCES: Bureau airtel to Washington Field Office 9/15/66
Bureau teletype to Los Angeles 9/27/66

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report contains results of investigation conducted prior to discontinuance and, therefore, is not complete.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED WHHE

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

1 - Bureau (161-4719)
(AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)

1 - Los Angeles (161-1087)

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REC- 25

EX-110

16 OCT 13 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.	56 OCT 27 1966			
By				

Notations

SEE REVERSE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

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LA 161-1087
JMB:kfh

This report is being classified CONFIDENTIAL because data reported from LA T-1 through LA T-7 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

[redacted]

Selective Service System, 800 Truxton , Bakersfield, California, furnished the following information to SA CONRAD N. SHAW on September 20, 1966: CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, Selective Service Number 4-77-27-141, was born March 31, 1927, at Yuma, Arizona. He registered with Local Board 77 at Bakersfield, California, on August 30, 1948, at which time he was unemployed and single. The file reflects that he served with the United States Navy from March 20, 1946 until January 19, 1948, at which time he received an honorable discharge. His United States Navy Serial Number was 5678566, and at the time of registration with Selective Service, he resided at Box 1012, Delano, California. A Selective Service Classification Questionnaire executed by CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ on September 20, 1948, lists his Social Security Number as 548-32-6058, and showed his employment to be "farm worker". A request for a duplicate Notice of Classification received from CHAVEZ on March 10, 1959, gave his residence address as 2645 Wright Road, Oxnard, California.

[redacted]

INFORMANTS:

Source	Location
LA T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]

C O

LA 161-1087
JMB:kfh

LA T-2 [redacted] [redacted]

LA T-3 [redacted] [redacted]

LA T-4 [redacted] [redacted]

LA T-5 [redacted] [redacted]

LA T-6 [redacted] [redacted]

LA T-7 [redacted] [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: J. MARTELL BIRD
Office: Los Angeles, California
Date: October 11, 1966

Field Office File #: 161-1087
Bureau File #: 161-4719

Title: CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, born March 31, 1927, at Yuma, Arizona, is married to HELEN CHAVEZ, nee Fabela, and is the father of eight children. CHAVEZ and his family reside at 1221 Keningston Lane, Delano, California. CHAVEZ is currently Director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee - American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (UFWOC - AFL-CIO) which was formerly the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), of which he was also Director. His headquarters are located at 102 Albany Street, Delano, California. CHAVES organized the NFWA in Delano, California, in 1962, with membership consisting of farm workers in the Delano, California area. CHAVEZ and the NFWA have participated in a strike against agricultural growers in the general Delano area, since September 1965, which has continued to some degree to this date. In late August 1966, farm workers of the Delano area cast ballots to be represented by the UFWOC in negotiating with growers. This was after NFWA and UFWOC had merged with CHAVEZ continuing as Director. CHAVEZ was employed by the Community Services Organization at Los Angeles and other areas in Southern California, 1958 to 1962. Many community leaders in Delano, California area do not recommend CHAVEZ for Government employment. Some stated they did not believe CHAVEZ is sincere in the professed purpose of the year long strike. Others feel

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LA 161-1087

CHAVEZ is a trouble maker having caused racial strife in the community while still others will not recommend CHAVEZ because of the individuals with whom he associates and who have assisted him in directing the NFWA and the UFWOC. Associates in the NFWA, now the UFWOC, highly recommend CHAVEZ as to character, reputation, loyalty, associates, and ability. Arrest record for CHAVEZ, his wife, HELEN CHAVEZ, [redacted] set forth. Appropriate [redacted] records checked and disclosed no unfavorable information concerning CHAVEZ or members of his immediate family.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

LA 161-1087
JMB:kfh

Mr. CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, Director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee - American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (UFWOC - AFL-CIO), formerly the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), at his insistence, furnished the following information to SA CONRAD N. SHAW on September 20, 1966. Contact with Mr. CHAVEZ was made at the UFWOC Office, 102 Albany Street, Delano, California. Mr. CHAVEZ advised he was born CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ on March 31, 1927, at Yuma, Arizona, and that he is generally known as CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ. He advised he had completed the eighth grade at the Junior High School in Brawley, California. He married HELEN FABELA at Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1948, and now has the following children: FERNANDO CHAVEZ, age 17; SYLVIA CHAVEZ, age 16; LINDA CHAVEZ, age 15; ELOISA CHAVEZ, age 14; ANNA CHAVEZ, age 12; PAUL CHAVEZ, age 10; ELIZABETH CHAVEZ, age 8; and ANTHONY CHAVEZ, age 7. Mr. CHAVEZ advised that his wife and children reside with him at 1221 Kensington Lane, Delano, California. Mr. CHAVEZ advised he has the following close relatives: father, LIBRADO CHAVEZ; mother, JUANA ESTRADA CHAVEZ; and LIBRADO CHAVEZ, JR., a brother, all of whom reside at 53 or 57 Scharff Avenue, San Jose, California. He identified other members of the family as RICHARD CHAVEZ, brother, 630 Belmont, Delano, California; RITA C. MEDINA, sister, age 40, 158 Grant, San Jose, California; and EDUVIGES CHEVEZ LASTRA, sister, age 33, who lived three doors from CHAVEZ'S mother on Scharff Avenue in San Jose, California.

Past Residences

Mid 1960 to March 1962	(?) Folsom Street (Corner of Folsom and Fickett) Los Angeles, California
Mid 1958 to Mid 1960	Street unrecalled El Rio, California

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1956 to 1958	Several unrecalled addresses San Jose, California

Past Employments

Mid 1958 to 1962	Community Services Organization (CSO), throughout California
Late 1954 to Mid 1958	Industrial Area Foundation (IAF), throughout the State of California
Unspecified period of time	American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), San Jose, California

Mr. CHAVEZ stated that the headquarters for the CSO was at Los Angeles, California; headquarters for the IAF was at Chicago, Illinois; and the headquarters for the AFSC was at San Francisco, California.

Mr. CHAVEZ advised he was not aware of any tentatiye appointment for a position with the Federal Government and he would not accept such an appointment if it took him away from his present work, as he is dedicated to what he is doing in the farm labor organization. CHAVEZ said he did not intend to leave his work in Delano, California, to accept any appointment or any type of work outside of the Delano, California area.

[redacted] veloped regarding the strike of farm workers at Delano, California. From this discussion it was evident that several Communist Party (CP) members from

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Southern California were involved in the strike. It was reported that most of the youths involved in the strike were in the Dubois Clubs (see appendix) and that there were many weaknesses in connection with these young people. It was pointed out that the youths have a tendency to become romantically involved in the struggle and the arrest of CESAR CHAVEZ, Director of the NFWA, resulted from youths of the Dubois Clubs who had convinced CHAVEZ to go into the county area and once CHAVEZ was in the county, he was served with a subpoena for the illegal use of a bull horn. It was concluded that it is necessary to spell out the role of the Dubois youth in the strike and that this matter would be further discussed with other Party officials.

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JMB:kfh

RESIDENCE

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[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA W. A. HAMILTON that CESAR E. CHAVEZ and his family resided at 2457 Folsom Street, Los Angeles, from about June 1960 until March 1962. [redacted] stated he and his family are close personal friends of the CHAVEZ family and they had visited with the CHAVEZ family at the Folsom Street address on numerous occasions prior to March 1962. [redacted]

[redacted] advised he has known CESAR E. CHAVEZ for approximately [redacted] and he has never had any reason to question his character, associates, reputation, or loyalty. He advised that CHAVEZ is very dedicated to the migrant farm worker in California, and he highly recommended him for any position in the Government.

[redacted] both advised SA HAMILTON on September 22, 1966, that they did not know CESAR E. CHAVEZ and they had no knowledge of his having resided in the immediate area.

[redacted]

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jmb:cem

[redacted] on September 23, 1966, advised SA VINCENT J. O'NEILL that she recalled CESAR CHAVEZ and his family as her immediate neighbors for about one year [redacted] [redacted]. [redacted] commented favorably concerning the character, reputation, loyalty and associates of the CHAVEZ family, stating she had little or no social contact with the family and therefore, although she regarded them as good neighbors, she did not feel she could specifically comment regarding the ability of Mr. CHAVEZ.

[redacted] advised SA O'NEILL on September 23, 1966, that CESAR E. CHAVEZ and his family had resided at 2465 Wright Road for approximately a year about 1959. He said the CHAVEZ family enjoyed a good reputation in the neighborhood and that although he did not have social contact with the CHAVEZ family, he felt the character, reputation and loyalty of CHAVEZ and his family could not be questioned. [redacted]

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JMB:kfh

[redacted] advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL on September 22, 1966, [redacted] at which time he was a director of the Community Services Organization (CSO) and was in Delano for the purpose of assisting the poorer sections of the community to obtain curbs and gutters. [redacted] said CHAVEZ did considerable traveling in connection with his CSO job [redacted] She said in 1962, CHAVEZ returned to Delano and she thought he was then selling some type of burial insurance, although she was not certain which company he represented. [redacted] said that shortly thereafter, CHAVEZ began an union known as the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) in the Delano area, and since that time he has been active in union activities. [redacted] said that in about April 1965, a nephew of CESAR CHAVEZ and a son of RICHARD CHAVEZ, was involved in a gang fight at the local high school, which the local police officers quickly broke up, taking the participants to the police department from where parents of the youths involved were contacted to come to the police department to get their children. [redacted] said the next day CHAVEZ called a meeting of leaders of Mexican-American organizations in Delano and DOLORES HUERTA and GILBERT PADILLA, who have been very closely associated with CHAVEZ in the farm workers movement, talked to those assembled being very critical or and condemning the actions of the police. [redacted] said CHAVEZ wanted the leaders to contact members of their respective organizations in an effort to organize a large protest of the action of the Delano Police Department and also to picket the local high school and the Delano Police Department. She said that several members of the various organizations were contacted the next day and that no sympathy for a large picket line or other demonstration was evident and CHAVEZ was so informed.

[redacted] advised that the Delano Police Department and the schools of Delano have always enjoyed the support of the people in the community. She said inspite of the request by CHAVEZ for demonstrations, the great majority of the people in Delano saw no purpose for any demonstration and felt that the police and the

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school authorities had acted properly in taking the boys involved in the fight to the police department and then contacting their parents. [redacted]

[redacted] she is loyal to the United States. She said she had personally heard LUIS VALDEZ, a close associate of CHAVEZ and an officer in the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) make a statement to the general effect that the Anglos took California from the Mexicans and the Mexican-Americans should now take it back. She said VALDEZ is very definitely anti-Anglo and frequently refers to the Anglos as "Gringos", which she stated is a derogatory term.

[redacted] said she does not believe that CHAVEZ is a communist, but feels he has utilized communists and communist sympathizers to achieve his goals in the farm workers movement.

[redacted] said that RICHARD CHAVEZ, a brother of CESAR CHAVEZ, resides in Delano and is generally well regarded in the community. She said that many people of Mexican ancestory are unhappy with the "mess that CESAR CHAVEZ has created in Delano" and then pointed out that RICHARD CHAVEZ does not support or sustain CESAR CHAVEZ in his attitude toward law enforcement and the citizens of Delano, California. She said from her knowledge of CESAR CHAVEZ, she could not with a clear conscience recommend him for any position of trust.

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JMB:kfh

EMPLOYMENT

Community Service
Organization (CSO)

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jmb:cem

[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA RICHARD N. THOMAS that she first met CESAR E. CHAVEZ in 1958 when he was employed as Director of the Los Angeles CSO. [redacted] said that she could locate no employment record for CHAVEZ and does not know if there was once a record of the employment and if there was, where it could be located at the present time. She pointed out that CSO Headquarters in Los Angeles have been changed several times and that many staff changes have taken place since Mr. CHAVEZ worked for CSO. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ worked as the Los Angeles CSO Director from sometime in 1958 until his termination from the organization in April, 1962.

[redacted] advised that she knows of nothing of an unfavorable or derogatory nature regarding CHAVEZ' employment with CSO and felt he had been a good director and a very hard worker. [redacted] highly recommended CHAVEZ as to his character, associates, reputation and loyalty and stated that she knows Mrs. CHAVEZ and the CHAVEZ children and regards all of them as respectable people and loyal Americans.

[redacted] said that she has been worried about CHAVEZ since she is aware that he has come in contact with some "left wingers", which she described as individuals with a communist background, in his work with the NFWA. She said that this is the case in any type or organizational endeavor such as the NFWA organizing farm workers. [redacted] said that she knows that Mr. CHAVEZ did not knowingly associate with or be influenced by an individual having communistic interest. She went on to say that to her knowledge, CHAVEZ has never associated with any subversive organization and believes he is definitely opposed to any such organization. [redacted] said she would highly recommend CHAVEZ for any position of trust with the Federal

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jmb:cem

Government, [redacted]

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[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA RICHARD N. THOMAS that she has known CESAR CHAVEZ since 1959. She related that she first met CHAVEZ when he was the Los Angeles Director of CSO [redacted] said that CHAVEZ is a fine family man and commented very favorably concerning his character, reputation, associates, ability and loyalty to the United States. [redacted] said that while CHAVEZ was associated with CSO he had been a sincere, diligent and hard worker and that she would highly recommend him for a position of trust and responsibility in Government.

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[redacted] advised SA VINCENT J. O'NEILL on September 22, 1966, that he first met CESAR E. CHAVEZ in 1958 or 1959 when CHAVEZ came to the Oxnard area as an organizer for the Community Service Organization of Los Angeles. [redacted] stated that CHAVEZ organized a drive to have citizenship courses presented in Oxnard high schools for Spanish speaking Mexican-Americans. [redacted] and attempts were made to allow the Mexican-Americans to take the examination for citizenship in the Spanish language. [redacted] said that the government decided this was not possible and that many discontinued attendance at the classes. [redacted] He said that CHAVEZ always wore a turtle neck sweater and slacks, making a very sloppy personal appearance. It was the opinion of [redacted] that CHAVEZ urged the Mexican-American aliens to obtain citizenship for personal gain to them, such as Social Security benefits, and that he was not specifically interested in helping them obtain U.S. citizenship out of patriotic reasons, nor did he ever speak favorably concerning the U.S. to the Mexican-American students [redacted]

[redacted] stated he did not personally associate with CHAVEZ and therefore did not feel he could comment on his character. He said he seriously doubted the loyalty of CHAVEZ to the United States as he appeared to agitate the Mexican-Americans and frequently spoke of the down-trodden Mexican and Mexican-American farm workers and the deplorable conditions the Government of the United States permitted to exist. [redacted] stated that based upon the statements of CHAVEZ, he felt Mr. CHAVEZ was suspicious and mistrusted well educated Mexican-Americans [redacted] however, he said he could not further support this belief.

[redacted] stated that he did not feel that he could with a clear conscience recommend CHAVEZ for any

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position with the Federal Government. Concerning the ability of CHAVEZ, [redacted] stated he was a very good speaker and apparently was quite successful as an organizer in the Mexican-American community of Oxnard. He said that generally CHAVEZ had the reputation of being an agitator and trouble maker because of his continuing statements to the Mexican and the Mexican-American farm workers concerning their alleged poor living and working conditions.

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[redacted], on September 26, 1966, advised SA VINCENT J. O'NEILL that he first became acquainted with CESAR CHAVEZ in about 1958 or 1959, when CHAVEZ came to Oxnard, California, as an organizer for the Community Services Organization (CSO). [redacted]

He said the purpose of the organization was the general improvement of the Oxnard area. [redacted] said that the efforts of CHAVEZ in many ways paralleled the activities of the Oxnard Civic Improvement Organization. He said from his knowledge of CHAVEZ, he regards his character, reputation, associates, and loyalty to the United States as excellent. He said he is a hard working and sincere individual and appears to have a great ability to organize and direct individuals. [redacted] said he knew nothing of an unfavorable nature concerning Mr. CHAVEZ and, therefore, recommended him favorably for any position of confidence or trust with the Federal Government.

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[redacted] on September 19, 1966, advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW that he has known CESAR CHAVEZ personally since 1957 [redacted] CHAVEZ was the California General Director of CSO from about 1959 to 1962. [redacted] said he came in frequent contact with CHAVEZ in CSO activities and that he has been in frequent contact with CHAVEZ since September, 1965, when the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) was initiated in the Delano area. [redacted] stated that the NFWA was an independent union until late August, 1966, at which time it affiliated with the AFL-CIO and currently is known as the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO (UFWOC). He said that CHAVEZ still is the director and that it appears as though former officers and employees of the NFWA have been continued in their same capacities with the UFWOC.

[redacted] advised that CHAVEZ is married to HELEN CHAVEZ and that they are the parents of seven or eight children, ranging from 17 years of age to about six years of age. He said that CHAVEZ has two brothers, RICHARD CHAVEZ, who lives at 630 Belmont Street, Delano, and a second brother whose name and address are not known to ESPINOSA.

[redacted] advised that he does not believe CHAVEZ is sincere in his proclaimed desire to help the migrant farm workers but feels that CHAVEZ is only out for what personal gain he can acquire. He said that CHAVEZ comes from a family of migrant farm workers and even though CHAVEZ has had little formal education, he appeared to be of above average intelligence and particularly skilled in talking to and leading the poor and frequently uneducated migrant farm worker. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ is not particularly articulate but has the personal magnetism that appeals to the farm workers. [redacted] said that he definitely feels that CHAVEZ does not have the ability to make the policy decisions necessary to operate the NFWA or the UFWOC and even though he is the head man of the union, he does not regard him as a qualified leader. He said that even though CHAVEZ may be intelligent enough to handle the union and its purpose, he feels that the policy decisions are made by other

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individuals unknown to [redacted] who surround CHAVEZ. [redacted] stated that when CHAVEZ is prepared for a speech, he makes a very favorable impression but when he is caught off guard and is unprepared, he is totally unable to make an acceptable presentation. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ appears to be unable to carry on an intelligent conversation on any subject other than organizing the migrant farm worker and the strike situation at Delano. [redacted] said that from his personal knowledge of CHAVEZ, he believes he would be easily swayed by individuals with whom he closely associates and was somewhat critical of the reputation of the immediate associates of CHAVEZ, who appear to be leaders in the UFWOC. [redacted] specifically mentioned LUIS VALDEZ, whom he described from personal knowledge as a "revolutionary type individual". He said that he was aware that VALDEZ had been in Cuba for a three month period about 1962 allegedly for training in revolutionary tactics. He said that he felt individuals such as LUIS VALDEZ were a detriment to the ultimate success of the UFWOC as their real purpose is to improve the conditions of the migrant farm worker.

[redacted] advised that during the U.S. Senate Subcommittee hearings on farm labor problems at Delano in the spring of 1966, CHAVEZ had testified that he had never been connected with the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF). [redacted] said he is aware that this statement is not true and that in a letter to DICK SNYDER, reporter of the "Bakersfield Californian", a daily newspaper, SAUL D. ALINSKY of the IAF, Chicago, Illinois, advised that, "CESAR CHAVEZ was a staff member of the Industrial Areas Foundation for a number of years. We have always taken great pride in his development as an organizer, in his integrity and his ability." [redacted] said this is in direct conflict with the testimony of CHAVEZ before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee, which reflects on the honesty of CHAVEZ and might possibly be grounds for perjury against CHAVEZ.

[redacted] advised that ALEXANDER P. HOFFMAN, an attorney from San Francisco, California, is a very close associate of CHAVEZ and has spent practically full time in Delano since December, 1965, helping CHAVEZ in the furtherance of the strike of the farm workers. He said that undoubtedly

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HOFFMAN is the legal mind of CHAVEZ and the UFWOC, formerly the NFWA. [redacted] said that although he could not prove it, he understands that HOFFMAN was connected with the Free Speech Movement on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, California. He said that in his opinion, the association of CHAVEZ with LUIS VALDEZ, ALEXANDER P. HOFFMAN and others closely surrounding CHAVEZ will in the long run be detrimental to the professed motives of this organization and will reflect upon the character and reputation of CHAVEZ. [redacted] said he feels in his own mind that VALDEZ and HOFFMAN, as well as other close associates of CHAVEZ, are "left of center", which he stated would indicate have inclinations toward communism or socialism but he could offer no concrete proof of this.

[redacted] said that CHAVEZ and his associates have seriously disrupted the community of Delano, California. CHAVEZ villifies and condemns those who disagree with him. He said that CHAVEZ and his "militant few associates" have failed to cause a real strike of farm workers in Delano but that their picketing and boycotting activities have seriously disrupted the normal course of business in the community. He said he does not feel that CHAVEZ has permitted the worker in the fields to express his view and that pickets furthering CHAVEZ' cause have harrassed and threatened farm workers in the field, although CHAVEZ himself only appears when publicity is involved. [redacted] said he makes this statement from his own observations and went on to state that CHAVEZ has collected a couple of lazy union members who would be collecting unemployment compensation if they were not affiliated and receiving financial assistanse from the UFWOC.

[redacted] stated that he himself is a Mexican-American, having the same background as CHAVEZ, that is his parents were poor migrant farm workers and went on to say that he wholeheartedly disapproves of CHAVEZ' methods in allegedly trying to improve the conditions of the farm worker. [redacted] said that prior to the time CHAVEZ organized the NFWA, probably about 1962, [redacted] admired CHAVEZ considerably but that his activities during the past two or three years have changed his mind completely. [redacted] said he could not vouch for the character, reputation or loyalty of CHAVEZ to any degree at the present time and said he feels very strongly that CHAVEZ is not a leader but is

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directed what to do by his close associates.

With regard to the possibility of CHAVEZ being appointed to any position of importance with the U.S. Government, [redacted] said he does not feel CHAVEZ is in any way qualified. He pointed out CHAVEZ does not have the educational background to succeed in any type of position with the Government and that he is too easily led by others. He said he seriously regards any appointment of CHAVEZ to a position with the Government as a step which would adversely affect the community of Delano, California, and other nearby agricultural communities.

[redacted]

[redacted] furnished the following information to SA JAMES G. CARLISLE on August 25, 1964:

[redacted] on August 21, 1964, boarded American Airlines Flight 901 at Chicago, Illinois, en route to San Francisco, California. He was sitting in seat number 24 in the tourist section of the plane and the seat next to him was occupied by an individual who said his name was VALDEZ. According to [redacted], VALDEZ stated that he had graduated from San Jose State College in either June 1963 or June 1964, and that he lived in San Jose, California. [redacted] pointed out that VALDEZ talked during the entire three hour trip concerning his recent trip to Cuba and claimed he returned to the United States by way of Paris, France. VALDEZ claimed to have gone to Cuba as one of 84 students under the sponsorship of the

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Progressive Labor Organization (see appendix under Progressive Labor Party) and that he had actually been in Cuba for a period of two months at the expense of the Cuban Government. [redacted] claimed that VALDEZ exhibited a photograph of VALDEZ and FIDEL CASTRO taken at a baseball game.

[redacted] said that during the trip VALDEZ read from a book by LENIN entitled "State of Revolution" or "Revolution of State". [redacted] claimed VALDEZ had stated he was not a CP member, but believed the communist philosophy was a better system of government than the domestic system of the United States. VALDEZ praised the great progress being made in Cuba since CASTRO took over and claimed that the American press was not objective in the reporting of life in Cuba under CASTRO. [redacted] said that VALDEZ seemed to have a knowledge of CP activity in the United States and had commented that sometime in the future he hoped to go to Communist China with a group of students under the sponsorship of the same Progressive Labor Organization.

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The following letter by LUIS MIGUEL VALDEZ, directed to Selective Service Board Number 62, San Jose, California, was printed in the publication "Spark - Western Voice for Revolution," published in San Francisco, California by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) (see appendix) during the month of October, 1965.

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DRAFT-AGE MAN ANSWERS LBJ — 'I Will Not Fight in Vietnam!'

EDITOR:

I sent the following to my draft board:

Selective Service
Local Board No. 62
1654 The Alameda
San Jose, California

Gentlemen:

My last letter to you was written on the eve (June 9, 1964) of my departure for Cuba. Before that time, as well as after, I signed public declarations of my refusal to fight in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. If the FBI, which has kept up a constant, criminal surveillance on my private affairs, has not informed you of my political sentiments, then let this letter — once and for all — clarify my position.

It should be enough to say that I am of Mexican descent. Assuming however, that you are as ignorant of the plight of my people as most gringos, here is a little American history.

On July 26, 1964 Fidel Castro spoke at Santiago de Cuba. It was my rare privilege and honor to witness that address, in which he said:

"Mexico is the country robbed of half of its territory by the United States; Mexico is the country that has suffered in its flesh and in its blood from the claws of imperialism."

Between 1838 and 1853, to be more exact, the North Americans stole 949,808 square miles of land unimaginably rich in agriculture, oil and mineral resources; and gave the Mexican government, which had no choice in the matter, a mere 25 million dollars.

This territory is now occupied by the states of Texas, Nevada, Utah, California, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado.

This same territory has spawned Barry Goldwater and Lyndon B. Johnson, who are representatives of the white population that squatted on the land and usurped it acre by acre, with the full support of their government.

In addition to the land, the native population of Mexicans and Indians passed into Yankee hands. Saved from actual slavery by one of the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, these "natives" nonetheless became facile victims of the American Way of Life.

The Mexicans, or rather the "Mexican-Americans" were new citizens of the United States and thus immediately accessible for legal exploitation.

Utilizing these peons as a perfect source of cheap "stoop labor," the Yankee farmers became agricultural industrialists and instituted the monoplies that exist today throughout the Southwest.

The Mexican was thus left to his own fate, without a government, without representation, without hope. SQUALOR, POVERTY, STARVATION, ABYSMAL ILLITERACY, DISCRIMINATION, & MIGRANT LABOR are his wages in America.

The Mexican in the United States has been, and continues to be, no less a victim of American imperialism than his impoverished brothers in Latin America.

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In the words of the Second Declaration of Havana, tell him of "misery, feudal exploitation, illiteracy, starvation wages" and he will tell you that you speak of Texas; tell him of "discrimination, oppression by the oligarchies, unemployment, the policy of repression against the workers," and he will tell you that you speak of California; tell him of U.S. domination in Latin America, and he will tell you that he knows that Shark and what he devours, because he has lived in its very entrails.

When a liar like Lyndon Johnson, who (the fact has been published) first gained elective office through the fraduluent use of 80,000 Mexican-American "votes" in Texas, becomes President;

When a stupid, racist U.S. Senator such as George Murphy can praise the use of bracero labor because Mexicans are "built closer to the ground";

When reactionary, fascist gringo farmers through the California Growers Association refuse to pay Mexican - Americans slaving in their fields the minimum wage necessary to the survival of their families; but continue to harp and pressure the boys in Washington to reinstate the defunct bracero program;

When Mexican-Americans are counted among the dead in the recent, prophetic insurrection in Watts, which immediately reminds one of the infamous "Zoot Suit" riots in Los Angeles during World War II;

When American Marines (40 per cent of them Negro) are sent to the Dominican Republic to suppress a social revolution for constitutional reform, and to prevent the legally elected President Juan Bosch from returning to his people;

When the United States maintains, retains, and protects dictatorships, such as the Smeza brothers in Nicaragua, Franco in Spain, and Chiang in Formosa; dictatorships all over the world against the popular will of the nations involved;

When America inspires a hypocritical racism against all the colored peoples of the world — brown, yellow and black;

When police brutality, national and international, becomes our domestic way of life as well as our foreign policy;

THEN, senores, how can you sit there so comfortably aware of your "civic duty" and expect me to respond to your call for more mindless assassins?

You must think I am a pacifist! Which is to say that I am not unwilling to learn the effective use of firearms. We are all murderers, due to the simple fact of our existence in an age of genocide and mass destruction. I merely reserve the right to choose whomever I must kill.

You must also know that I believe in the Constitution and shall indeed fight to preserve its principles for all men.

The events in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic do, in fact, endanger that Constitution.

But the problem is not the Vietcong. It is not the Dominican rebels either. It is the POWER of our own country. It is the ever-fed apathy of the American people, who fail to see or care how their "Mandate for Peace" has been brutally and cynically mocked.

It is the growing power invested in one man, one insane Texan, surrounded by sycophants and professional soldiers anxious and impatient for their professional war. It is cold piss-yellow fear of a changing world and the unconscious desire for nuclear suicide.

Nevertheless, Africa, Asia and Latin America shall be free. The United States cannot forever fatten on the bloody excrement of war.

I Will Not Fight In Vietnam!

Luis Miguel Valdez

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National Farm Workers
Association (NFWA) and
United Farm Workers
Organizing Committee -
American Federation of Labor-
Congress of Industrial Organization
(UFWOC - AFL-CIO)

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On September 20, 1966, [redacted] advised SA PAUL J. SJODAL that he has known CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, the Director of the UFWOC, since about [redacted] CHAVEZ formerly worked for the Community Service Organization (CSO), assisting low income families in "ghetto" type areas help themselves in obtaining gutters, sewage facilities, sidewalks and other items which would help these people raise their standard of living.

He said CHAVEZ stayed with the CSO until April, 1962, when he moved to Delano to found the NFWA and become its Director. He described CHAVEZ as a loyal American citizen, who detests communists, facists and extremist groups. He said CHAVEZ is a good family man and attends Catholic Church in Delano regularly. He was unaware of any travel outside the United States by CHAVEZ, except on one or two short pleasure trips to Mexican border towns. He said CHAVEZ was in the U.S. Navy the latter part of World War II and stated CHAVEZ is a person of good ability and a tireless worker, normally works 18 hours a day. He said CHAVEZ is sincere in wanting to help farm workers attain higher standard of living and there is no question about CHAVEZ being honest and of unquestioned integrity. [redacted] said that he did not believe CHAVEZ would accept any type of Presidential appointment, as his heart is in his work with farm workers, especially migrants in California. [redacted] said he knows of no time CHAVEZ has been arrested and that his associates are mostly officers of the UFWOC and all people of good character. CHAVEZ is very honest and disperses union funds in proper and honest fashion, according to [redacted]. He said CHAVEZ drinks alcoholic beverages sparingly, does not anger easily, is calm under pressure and [redacted] does not know of organizations to which CHAVEZ belongs, other than the UFWOC, AFL-CIO.

[redacted]

He highly recommends CHAVEZ for a position of trust in which the U.S. Government has an interest.

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On September 20, 1966, [redacted] advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL that she has known CESAR CHAVEZ well since February, 1966. She said CHAVEZ is highly regarded by fellow workers and that she has no question as to the loyalty of CHAVEZ to the U.S. Government. She said he is honest, possesses excellent character, has above average ability and is sincere and dedicated to the cause of the migrant farm worker.

LA T-3 on February 18, 1966, advised the W. E. B. Dubois Clubs of America (see appendix) held an area conference at Los Angeles, California, on February 5 and 6, 1966, at which conference GILBERT PADILLA was a speaker.

[redacted]

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[redacted] on September 20, 1966, advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW she has been acquainted with CESAR E. CHAVEZ since about [redacted] considers CHAVEZ to be an individual of excellent character, associates, and ability, and he is a man whom she considers to be completely honest and trustworthy and a very loyal citizen of the United States. She further described CHAVEZ as being very religious, of a non-violent nature, and a man who respects law and order. She said CHAVEZ has great leadership abilities and he works extremely hard setting a very good example for his associates and fellow workers. She said he has a distinct ability to attract dedicated workers for his cause in the farm labor organizing field. [redacted] stated she knows nothing of a derogatory or unfavorable nature concerning Mr. CHAVEZ. She went on to explain that the UFWOC, previously the NWFA, has a policy of accepting help and assistance from any individual or any organization that is willing to work hard for the union goals. She said it has not been the policy of Mr. CHAVEZ and the union to solicit help from questionable organizations.

When asked concerning the location of some volunteer workers of the UFWOC, including WENDY GOEPEL and DONNA HABER, [redacted] stated she was concerned as to why the FBI desired to talk to GOEPEL and HABER. [redacted] then related that in a recent issue of "American Opinion", it was pointed out that WENDY GOEPEL and DONNAL HABER were involved with some questionable organizations and she said she hoped the FBI would not be swayed by this article which [redacted] stated had been widely circulated by enemies of CHAVEZ and the union.

[redacted] emphasized that "all policy decisions regarding the UFWOC and previously the NFWA are made by union officers [redacted]

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[redacted]

LA T-4 on January 3, 1966, advised [redacted] that the following points were discussed as to just what members of the CP could do to help in the strike at Delano, California. [redacted] had reportedly furnished the following suggestions to one of the CP functionaries:

"1. Clothes & Food.

a. In addition to old clothes, it is possible to get new clothes for the young strikers to help keep their moral up.

b. Food is still needed, mostly canned food.

"2. Second hand clothes & bedding is needed.

"3. Money is needed, their is talk of giving the money to the strikers directly, instead of to the union.

"4. Housing: A house is needed for the strikers near the Central Market, so that they can have a place to sleep close to the Central Market.

"5. Soon picket lines in front of markets will become important. There was some talk of the Du Bois Clubs handling this picketing.

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At this meeting [redacted] made the following proposal in regard to the Delano strike which the Youth Commission adopted:

"1. That each club have a disscussion on the Delano Strike so that the Party members become & remain informed as to the strike.

"2. That each club elect someone to head the Delano work in that clubs area. Such as pocketing, etc."

[redacted]

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[redacted], on September 23, 1966, identified himself to SA CONRAD N. SHAW [redacted] immediately stated he did not care to be interviewed by SA SHAW and suggested that SA SHAW contact [redacted] for the UFWOC.

[redacted] advised SA SHAW on September 23, 1966, that he has known CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ since 1952. He said he first met CHAVEZ in 1952. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ began with CSO in 1952 as a volunteer organizer and that he became a paid employee with the CSO in the same capacity in 1953. [redacted] said that almost immediately CHAVEZ became the leader of the San Jose Chapter of the CSO and that inasmuch as the IAF founded and sponsored CSO chapters, it would be proper for him to state that CHAVEZ was an organizer for IAF from 1953 to 1958. He said that from September 1958 until 1961, CHAVEZ was National Director of CSO and accordingly, was paid by CSO. [redacted] said that since 1961 or early 1962, CHAVEZ has been Director of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), now the UFWOC - AFL-CIO. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ in working for CSO and IAF performed his services in various areas of California.

[redacted] considers CHAVEZ to be a very close associate [redacted] He related that when he first met CHAVEZ he realized that CHAVEZ was "a man among men, thoroughly loyal and dedicated to the goal of bettering the lot of the Mexican people". [redacted] said CHAVEZ is extremely intelligent and a very hard worker. He said CHAVEZ is a "self-starter" and that he required very little

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supervision [redacted] said that CHAVEZ developed into the best organizer that he has ever known and that it became apparent during their association that this would be CHAVEZ's destiny. [redacted] characterized CHAVEZ as "the greatest Mexican leader today and he is one of the greatest leaders in America today". [redacted] said CHAVEZ is a man of profound judgment, that his decisions are almost always correct, and that he is not the type to make snap judgments. He said that CHAVEZ is extremely well read and is able to draw on a wealth of past experience, even though he has had little formal education. He said that CHAVEZ is self-taught, that he has the uncanny ability to work well with people, and that he is trusted, admired, and well liked by almost everyone with whom he comes in contact. He said that CHAVEZ'S personal life is impeccable and he has absolutely no question of the loyalty of CHAVEZ to the United States.

[redacted] said that in connection with the participation of CHAVEZ in the IAF, he knows that CHAVEZ did not, at any time, attend the IAF School in Chicago, Illinois, and that in fact, CHAVEZ had never been to Chicago, Illinois, until he was there on a fund raising campaign in 1964. He said that CHAVEZ has never attended any of the schools sponsored by SAUL ALINSKY in Chicago or any place else and he is positive CHAVEZ has not attended any so-called "revolutionary schools". [redacted] said that through his own personal knowledge he is aware that CHAVEZ has consistently fought any group that attempted to take over the CSO and the NFWA. He said CHAVEZ has always demonstrated his opposition to communism. He said CHAVEZ is a devout Catholic, and religion is an integral part of his life. [redacted] said he gives CHAVEZ the highest recommendation for any position of responsibility and trust with the United States Government for which he might be considered.

[redacted] said he would characterize the associates of CHAVEZ as individuals of excellent

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reputation and he has never known CHAVEZ to associate with any communists or any communist sponsored organization. [redacted] said he mentioned this in view of the "recent smear attempts by the John Birch Society in their magazine 'American Opinion'".

LA T-1 on August 15, 1966, [redacted] Calif.

reported that fortunately for the CP the hearings at Delano had gone quite badly for the Senate Committee because of lack of organization and he said that much of the "red baiting" which he had expected, did not take place.

[redacted] Calif.

[redacted] would be in charge of the Delano strike activities in Northern California, and that CP members in Fresno and Bakersfield, California, be brought into the question of the Delano strike. [redacted] indicated that he felt that the two districts of the Party should meet at least once a month on the question of the Delano strike.

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[redacted], on September 20, 1966, advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW [redacted] he has known CHAVEZ since [redacted] and has worked closely with CHAVEZ in Delano, California, and the surrounding area in organizing farm workers and a farm workers union during the past two years. [redacted] said that, in his opinion, CHAVEZ is a person of excellent character, reputation, honesty, associates, and ability. He said he had no question concerning the loyalty of CHAVEZ to the United States and he knows nothing of an unfavorable or derogatory nature concerning CHAVEZ. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ is so dedicated to his work with the farm laborers in the Delano area, that [redacted] is very certain that CHAVEZ would not accept any type of job with the government or otherwise that would take him away from his present work. [redacted] characterized CHAVEZ as a trustworthy, religious man, completely dedicated to humanity and a non-violent person.

[redacted] advised that CHAVEZ is directly responsible for approximately one hundred full time workers of the UFWOC and that he administrates his duties as head of the union in an excellent and effective manner, even under very trying conditions.

[redacted] said that CHAVEZ is an unselfish individual, that he has turned down numerous awards from various organizations presented to him as an individual in favor of the awards going to the union.

[redacted] advised he would be able to obtain background information regarding CHAVEZ, such as his immediate family members, past employments, residences,

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education, etc., and suggested that SA SHAW return later in the day for such information.

[redacted]

Information furnished by Mr. CHAVEZ is set forth under the caption "CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ".

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[redacted] advised SA W. A. HAMILTON on September 22, 1966, that he has been a close personal friend and associate of CESAR E. CHAVEZ for about five years. He said that since 1962, he has worked with CHAVEZ in organizing the farm workers in the Delano, California area, and described CHAVEZ as a dedicated hard working individual of high moral character. [redacted] stated he realized that CHAVEZ has been accused on many occasions of associating with individuals representing subversive groups, but he stated that these allegations are untrue and baseless. He said Mr. CHAVEZ is extremely dedicated in the cause of helping the migrant farm worker to obtain better living conditions and a higher living standard for himself and his family and he is convinced CHAVEZ would not be swayed from this goal by any individual or any organization.

[redacted] advised that CHAVEZ is currently the Chief of Staff for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee - American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (UFWOC - AFL-CIO) at Delano, California, which until late August, 1966, was known as the National Farm Workers Association. [redacted] said that the great majority of the close associates of CHAVEZ are people who are involved in the organizing of the migrant farm workers and are individuals of good reputation. He said there is no doubt in his mind that CHAVEZ is a loyal American citizen and he knows CHAVEZ is not associated with any subversive type organization. [redacted] said he would highly recommend CHAVEZ for any position of trust or responsibility with the government, and he felt CHAVEZ would be an asset to any organization.

[redacted]

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LA T-7 on May 27, 1966, advised that the annual awards banquet for the Fellowship of Social Justice of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles was held in Channing Hall of the church on Friday evening, May 6, 1966. Following the banquet, a program was presented in the church auditorium. The guests of honor were DOLORES HUERTA, Vice President of the NFWA and one of the Delano grape strike leaders, and the Reverend WAYNE C. HARTMIRE, Director of the Migrant Ministry of the California Council of Churches. Miss HUERTA spoke concerning her role in the Delano grape strike. Reverend HARTMIRE spoke concerning his participation in the farm workers strike at Delano. A third speaker, GILBERT PADILLO, another Vice President of the NFWA, also spoke concerning the strike of farm workers in the Delano area. A thestrical group composed of striking grape workers led by LUIS VALDEZ presented songs and dramatizations dealing with the strike at Delano. LA T-7 said VALDEZ gave an explanation about each part of their performance and at times was very humerous, but during some serious moments, VALDEZ became very strong in his remarks, especially mentioning the way strikers had allegedly been mistreaten by law enforcement officers.

LA T-7 advised that Reverend STEPHEN T. FRITCHMAN of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, presented the awards to Miss HUERTA and Reverend HARTMIRE. [redacted]

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[redacted] September 20, 1966, [redacted] advised SA ROBERT J. PETTYJOHN on [redacted] advised he has known and worked with CESAR E. CHAVEZ in [redacted] the farm labor movement for the past [redacted] years. [redacted] advised that CHAVEZ is a creative genius, extremely brilliant, and very capable. He said he has a great ability to analyze problems of farm workers and that he has a very deep and sincere concern and desire to elevate the living standards of the farm worker.

[redacted] went on to say that he had absolutely no question concerning the loyalty of CHAVEZ toward the United States, as his whole basic concept rests upon our democratic principles. He said that CHAVEZ is a very religious man of excellent moral character and is "positively good". [redacted] explained this to mean that CHAVEZ does not only do good himself, but helps others to do good.

[redacted] said CHAVEZ is "a very dedicated man - dedicated to the cause of the migrant farm worker because he grew up in the migrant farm workers' stream in Arizona and California". [redacted] said that insofar as he is aware CHAVEZ enjoys an excellent reputation and associates with individuals of high standards. [redacted] went on to point out that CHAVEZ is married, the father of eight children, and a very devoted family man. He said that although CHAVEZ only finished the fifth or sixth grade, insofar as his formal education is concerned, he is well read and is a self-educated man.

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[redacted] said that CHAVEZ served an honorable enlistment in the United States Navy and, although he highly recommends CHAVEZ for any position of trust and responsibility with the Government, he is convinced that CHAVEZ would decline any appointment in favor of continuing his efforts in the farm labor area.

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[redacted] advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL on September 22, 1966, [redacted] He said he has known CESAR CHAVEZ, Director of the union, since October 1965, and he has worked closely with him. [redacted] said he considers CHAVEZ "to be more loyal than the President of the United States" and "maybe CHAVEZ should be President". He described CHAVEZ as a tireless worker, who often spends 15 to 20 hours a day furthering the work of the union and said he is a man of above average ability who is a true leader of the poor farm worker.

[redacted] said that CHAVEZ commands the respect of all others who work for him as he sets a great example of dedication and loyalty to his work. [redacted] said he knew of no communists who have been active in the NFWA or the UFWOC, and if there have been communists or communist sympathizers who have volunteered to work with the union, they would have had no close association with CHAVEZ and CHAVEZ would not have been influenced by them.

[redacted] said he would recommend Mr. CHAVEZ for any position of trust in which he might be placed, but added he questioned seriously if CHAVEZ would accept any position in view of his dedication to his union work in which he is presently involved.

On September 22, 1966, [redacted] She said she has known Mr. CHAVEZ since that time [redacted]

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[redacted] said that in her opinion, CHAVEZ is of unquestioned integrity, a tireless worker, and a dedicated leader of the farm workers. She further described CHAVEZ as being honest, sincere, and a man of good character, whom she would recommend for any position of responsibility or trust.

[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA SJODAL [redacted] and has known CESAR CHAVEZ since April 1962. [redacted] said he is convinced CESAR CHAVEZ has as his only aim the real improvement of the working conditions and living standards of the farm worker. [redacted] regards CHAVEZ as honest, dependable, and a hard working person of excellent ability, and integrity, whose loyalty to the United States is beyond question. He said CHAVEZ associates primarily with UFWOC workers on his staff and he certainly would not question the character, associates, reputation, or loyalty of any of these individuals. [redacted] said he would recommend Mr. CHAVEZ for a position of trust and responsibility.

[redacted] On September 22, 1966, [redacted] advised SA SJODAL they have known CESAR CHAVEZ for the past year and consider him to be a good, honorable man who sincerely desires to help the poor farm worker. They regard him as a loyal American, a good leader, and a man who is honest and dedicated to the cause of the poor farm worker.

[redacted]

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advised SA SJODAL on September 22, 1966, that he has known CESAR CHAVEZ since [redacted], at which time CHAVEZ was a director of the Community Services Organization (CSO). [redacted] spoke highly concerning the character, reputation, associates, and loyalty of CHAVEZ to the government. He said he would highly recommend him for any position he might seek or to which he might be appointed.

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[redacted] advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW on September 20, 1966, that he has known CESAR CHAVEZ since about August, 1965. [redacted] advised that CHAVEZ is a person of excellent character, reputation, associates and that he has no question but what CHAVEZ is a loyal American. He said CHAVEZ is a devout Catholic and that he considers CHAVEZ a "Saint" because of the way he has handled the strike of farm workers in the Delano area and because of his religious devotion. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ is very honest with individuals with whom he deals, that he is completely trustworthy and never goes back on his word. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ has the unique ability to work well with people and to give intelligent, understandable and meaningful directions. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ sometimes become bogged down in details and for this reason he has assembled around him an excellent staff. During the interview with [redacted] he referred to CHAVEZ on several instances as a "Saint" and said that he is an excellent administrator and highly regarded by all who really know him.

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On September 23, 1966, SA PAUL D. SJODAL talked with [redacted], all members of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) and all of whom are farm laborers. They advised individually that they did not know CESAR CHAVEZ personally, but felt he is doing a good job in helping to improve the standard of living of farm workers in the San Joaquin Valley through union activity. These individuals all regard CHAVEZ as dedicated, a tireless worker, and a person of good character and reputation. They said they had no reason to question his loyalty to the American form of government.

Although they did not know him personally, they felt he should be given favorable consideration for any position in the Federal Government for which he might be considered.

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COMMUNITY LEADERS

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[redacted]

[redacted]er 20, 1966, advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW that he has known CESAR CHAVEZ of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) for approximately four years.

[redacted] specifically pointed out that he does not know CHAVEZ on a personal or social basis and, therefore, did not feel he could make specific comments concerning the character, reputation, ability, or loyalty of CHAVEZ.

[redacted] stated that he disapproves of CHAVEZ in general because of the way he has conducted himself at Delano, California, in the farm labor field during the past year. [redacted] stated that CHAVEZ and his group have defied law and order, specifically mentioning parade permits. He said a city ordinance of Delano requires that a minimum four day notice must be given by any individual or organization comtemplating a parade in the city. [redacted] said that in the spring of 1966, CHAVEZ organized a march of individuals supporting the stand of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) from Delano to Sacramento, California. He said that CHAVEZ contacted representatives of the press, radio, and television notifying them a parade or march would be held through the City of Delano and that CHAVEZ had not made any kind of arrangements nor had he obtained a permit from the city for the march. He said it was not until CHAVEZ had made arrangements for press, radio, and television coverage that CHAVEZ announced that his parade would progress down the main street of Delano. [redacted] said that, in his opinion, this technique on the part of CHAVEZ was intended to defy the Delano City ordinance relating to parades and that he had done so with the hope of being arrested for the purpose of obtaining additional publicity. [redacted] said

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he felt this reflected unfavorably upon the honesty and integrity of CHAVEZ.

[redacted] said that during the past year, CHAVEZ and his supporters have consistently been "anti-law enforcement and anti-everything that is not in agreement with them". [redacted] said that CHAVEZ had organized boycotts in connection with the organizing efforts of the NFWA and that the boycott tactics and the so-called "farm workers" strikes have seriously disrupted the regular course of business in Delano. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ and many of his followers referred to Caucasians as "gringos"; that CHAVEZ has lied about wages being paid by agricultural growers in Delano; and that CHAVEZ has claimed that segregation exists in Delano, when in fact segregation has not existed in public schools and other public facilities. [redacted] said before CHAVEZ and the NFWA came to Delano there had been harmony between all races. He said that CHAVEZ and his followers have continually attempted to disrupt this harmony and he very much resents the attempt by CHAVEZ to infer that there has been disharmony and segregation in the Delano area. [redacted] pointed out that the City Council of Delano has a total of five members, two being Mexican-American, and that the Delano Planning Commission consisted of nine members, two of which are of Mexican descent. [redacted] pointed out further that the second in command of the police department in Delano, California, is of Mexican extraction and he went on to say that the propaganda published and uttered by CHAVEZ regarding alleged discrimination and the alleged poor working conditions of the farm worker has been "a very thorough job of falsifying actuality".

[redacted] said that, in his opinion, the efforts of CHAVEZ to organize farm workers in the Delano area has failed and has resulted in nothing more than a campaign of name calling and pitting race against race. [redacted] said that he thoroughly disapproved of the

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actions of CHAVEZ and has nothing to say in favor of him. He stated he could not in clear conscience recommend CHAVEZ for any position of trust with the United States Government, and considers any appointment that CHAVEZ might receive could not be honestly justified.

[redacted] stated that although he has no proof, he feels that CHAVEZ has surrounded himself with individuals of a questionable background and specifically mentioned in this regard Mr. ALEX HOFFMAN, Attorney, WENDY GOEPEL, Student, LUIS VALDEZ, and DOLORES HUERTA, all of whom were employees of the NFWA and are currently employees of the UFWOC. [redacted] said these individuals all appear to be more interested in creating problems in the community than they are in solving community problems. [redacted] said [redacted], resented the parade of "beatniks or college students" who have paraded in and out of Delano during the past year representing themselves as NFWA workers. He said that many of these characters have insulted and antagonized citizens of Delano. [redacted] said that he thoroughly resents CHAVEZ as depicting Delano a city of deplorable working conditions for farm workers and low wages, which [redacted] termed as false propaganda.

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[redacted], advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW on September 22, 1966, that she does not know CESAR CHAVEZ personally and, therefore, could not comment concerning his character, reputation, associates, abilities, or loyalty to the United States. She said [redacted] she has remained neutral in the Delano strike matter and has no first hand information regarding CHAVEZ. [redacted] said she believes CHAVEZ and the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) has hurt Delano considerably with the "bold lies about wages paid farm workers and concerning living conditions of Mexicans in Delano". She said that based upon her rather general knowledge of CHAVEZ, she does not feel CHAVEZ would be qualified in any manner to handle a position with the United States Government. [redacted] said she did not feel qualified to further explain her feelings concerning CHAVEZ.

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[redacted] on September 19, 1966, advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW that he has known of CESAR E. CHAVEZ since 1965. [redacted] said he did not know how long CHAVEZ had lived in Delano and that he had had a casual speaking acquaintance with CHAVEZ since the so-called "farm workers strike" began in September, 1965. [redacted] said that because of his lack of specific knowledge concerning CHAVEZ, he did not feel he could give any qualified comment on the character, reputation and loyalty of CHAVEZ.

[redacted] related that during March, 1966, CHAVEZ as the head of the NFWA formed a group of marchers on the southwest side of Delano, California, for the purpose of staging a protest march from Delano north to Sacramento. He said that the march was well planned by CHAVEZ and the NFWA and that CHAVEZ had stated the march would go on the northern outskirts of Delano and then north along the highway to Sacramento. [redacted] said just before the march was to start, CHAVEZ advised [redacted] that he intended to march through the center of the city of Delano, [redacted] CHAVEZ had not acquired a parade permit from the city as required by city ordinance and that the previous information from CHAVEZ was that the parade would be on the northern outskirts of the city and not in the downtown area. [redacted]

[redacted] said that he regarded the insistence of CHAVEZ to permit the march through Delano as an obvious attempt by CHAVEZ to create an incident with the Police Department and felt that this probably reflected unfavorably upon the character, honesty, integrity and alleged purpose of CHAVEZ.

[redacted] advised that CHAVEZ had on the staff of the NFWA, currently the UFWOC, the following individuals:

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LUIS MIGUEL VALDEZ
DONNA HABER
WENDY GOEPEL
ALEXANDER P. HOFFMAN
MARSHALL GANZ

All of the above individuals are employed at Delano, California.

[redacted] said that MANUEL GONZALEZ CHAVEZ, a cousin of CESAR E. CHAVEZ, is employed by the same union organizing in the San Jose, California, area.

[redacted] said that since the initiation of the strike in September, 1965, CHAVEZ has led the workers, urging them to strike, and that he has consistently been "anti-anything that does not agree with his principles". [redacted] said that the best way he can put it is that, "CHAVEZ believes that anyone who does not completely agree with his thinking concerning farm workers is against him."

[redacted] stated that he did not like to see CHAVEZ in any position with the Federal Government due to his sloppy appearance, the questionable associates he surrounds himself with and because of his conduct during the past year at Delano in refusing to recognize authority and to cooperate with established law enforcement agencies.

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[redacted] on September 23, 1966, advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW that he is not personally acquainted with CESAR CHAVEZ and, therefore, felt he could not furnish any first hand knowledge or information concerning CHAVEZ.

[redacted] was re-interviewed on September 26, 1966, by SA PAUL D. SJODAL in connection with information contained in a letter allegedly directed by [redacted] to Senator HARRISON WILLIAMS of the United States Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor Problems, Senate Building, Washington, D. C. as reported elsewhere in this report. The letter contained information allegedly given by CHAVEZ as he addressed a district meeting of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Fresno, California, indicating that a hate symbol was necessary for a successful labor movement and stating CHAVEZ'S personal dislike for law enforcement.

[redacted] said that the letter in question was not actually mailed to Senator WILLIAMS and that the information attributed to CHAVEZ'S talk before SNCC at Fresno, California was taken from some magazine or newspaper which he no longer possesses. He again said that because he does not know CHAVEZ personally he could not furnish further pertinent information regarding CHAVEZ.

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[redacted], advised SA CHARLES B. SULLIVAN on September 19, 1966, that he has known of CESAR CHAVEZ for about [redacted], however, does not personally know CHAVEZ well enough to comment on his character, reputation and personal habits. [redacted] stated the only way he could comment on CESAR CHAVEZ would be based on his association and contact with members of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), of which CHAVEZ is the Director. [redacted] stated [redacted] have met resistance and a very definite uncooperative attitude whenever it has been necessary to contact the NFWA for information or other reasons. [redacted] have been insulted and derided on numerous occasions by members of the NFWA while attempting to carry out their duties [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that from his observation of individuals associated with the NFWA, he would consider many to be of unsavory appearance and character. [redacted] stated that CHAVEZ has continually surrounded himself with different unsavory individuals in attempting to carry out his objectives in connection with the purposes of the NFWA, which is supposedly to improve the lot of the farm workers throughout the country.

[redacted] stated that he knows of nothing that would reflect unfavorably on the personal reputation or character of CESAR CHAVEZ, other than what he has already mentioned. [redacted] stated he has never heard anything that would tend to reflect unfavorably on CHAVEZ'S loyalty to the United States Government.

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[redacted] on September 20, 1966, advised SA CHARLES B. SULLIVAN that he has known CESAR E. CHAVEZ on a personal basis since the spring of 1965. [redacted] related that he first met CHAVEZ when members of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), headed by CHAVEZ, went to Fresno, California, to picket the Community Services Organization (CSO) Convention held at the Hacienda Motel. He said at the time the NFWA picketed the CSO Convention, CHAVEZ proclaimed the CSO was controlled by city dwellers who were not interested in the problems of the farm workers. [redacted] said since that time he has talked to CHAVEZ on numerous occasions and he has found him to be a very pleasant, soft-spoken, and educated man. [redacted] pointed out that CHAVEZ claims to have had a formal education only through the eighth grade, but he went on to say that CHAVEZ is well read and knowledgeable in the field of organizing farm laborers.

[redacted] said he does not know CHAVEZ well enough to comment on his character, associates, reputation, or morals. He went on to state that he has never heard nor is he aware of anything that would reflect unfavorably upon CHAVEZ'S loyalty to the United States. [redacted] said that since the very beginning of the strike in the vicinity of Delano, California, in September 1965, which strike was lead by CHAVEZ, CHAVEZ has "continuously surrounded himself with what I call unsavory people of questionable character and reputation and individuals whose loyalty to the United States I would question". [redacted] said that in September 1965, the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee - American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AWOC - AFL-CIO), declared a strike in the grape harvest in the Delano area at which time Mr. LARRY ITLIONG, Director of the AWOC - AFL-CIO invited the NFWA to join in the strike. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ and his

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NFWA entered into the strike and immediately a civil rights attitude was injected into the matter. [redacted] said that since that time there has been a continual disturbance in the Delano area and allegations of racial discrimination have been frequently voiced by CHAVEZ and other members of his group.

[redacted] said that the discrimination question alleging Caucasians have discriminated against the Mexican-Americans, and particularly the migrant farm worker, has spread the length of the San Joaquin Valley which has been upsetting to many long-standing residents of communities in the Valley. [redacted] stated these allegations have been basically false and only since the farm workers strike has there been any racial problems in the communities in the San Joaquin Valley. [redacted] blames CHAVEZ and his immediate associates as primarily responsible for this condition. [redacted] furnished the following names of individuals closely associated with CHAVEZ and the NFWA, more recently the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee - American Federation of Labor-Congreas of Industrial Organizations (UFWOC - AFL-CIO):

WENDY GOEPEL
DOUGLAS GRAYBILL ADAIR
DONNA HABER
MARSHALL GANZ
Reverend C. WAYNE HARTMIRE and JAMES DRAKE
of the California Migrant Ministry
LUIS MIGUEL VALDEZ
FRED W. ROSS
ALEXANDER P. HOFFMAN, Attorney for the UFWOC

[redacted] expressed his belief that CESAR E. CHAVEZ is not sufficiently intelligent or knowledgeable to head any organization and believes he is merely a figurehead for the NFWA, now the UFWOC, and that policies are actually being made by more intelligent individuals working in the background.

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[redacted] said because of the methods employed by CHAVEZ and his followers in the farm workers strike and because he does not feel he is an intelligent person, [redacted] said he could not recommend CHAVEZ for any position with the Federal Government.

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On September 20, 1966, [redacted], advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL that he does not believe CHAVEZ is a communist and agrees with CHAVEZ' ideals in helping the underprivileged migrant farm workers, although he does not feel CHAVEZ has used proper means to attain this goal. In particular, [redacted] stated that in April, 1966, CHAVEZ was instrumental in organizing a march of members of the former NFWA and others from Delano to Sacramento, California. He said the Delano City Ordinance requires a parade permit for such activity in Delano, and that CHAVEZ and the NFWA sought no such permit, but formed the march and paraded from downtown Delano toward Sacramento. [redacted] said he felt CHAVEZ wanted law enforcement officials to attempt to break up the parade or march, possibly using force, which would be recorded by newsmen and photographers from a wide area, thereby giving CHAVEZ and the NFWA needed publicity.

[redacted] stated the people of Delano generally feel that outsiders who were either recruited or appeared in Delano voluntarily to assist CHAVEZ have hindered CHAVEZ' goals, especially the "long-haired, bearded, beatnik" types who appeared and who had never had any experience as farm workers. He said these types of people, most of whom were from the University of California, Berkeley, gave the impression of being an "unstable reactionary" type.

[redacted] said CHAVEZ and his assistant, DELORES HUERTA, have created a false picture of living conditions of migrant farm workers in the Delano area and have rendered a disservice to the people of the area. He said these people have a better standard of living than migrant workers in other parts of the country.

[redacted] said CHAVEZ must have at least average ability and leadership qualities or else he could not have created the following he now enjoys. He said CHAVEZ is a very controversial figure in the Delano area and is not well liked by citizens generally and grape growers in particular, since he ordered a strike against the growers in the Fall, 1965.

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[redacted] stated he does not know CHAVEZ well enough to comment on an unqualified basis concerning his motives, sincerity and associates and because of his lack of personal knowledge of CHAVEZ he would not know if he would be acceptable for an appointment in the Federal Government.

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[redacted]

[redacted] he is of the opinion that CHAVEZ does not demonstrate personal integrity and honesty. He said that CHAVEZ appears to use any means to accomplish his goals. [redacted] stated that he does not believe CHAVEZ generally has the welfare of farm workers in mind and appears to be an opportunist. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ apparently has learned the "tricks of demogogery".

[redacted] although CHAVEZ appears to have a limited formal education, he felt he could make no comment concerning his personal reputation, abilities or loyalty to the United States.

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[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW that records of the school reflect the following as children of Mr. and Mrs. CESAR CHAVEZ, all of whom reside at 1221 Kensington, Delano, California:

FERNANDO CHAVEZ	Born February 20, 1949
LINDA CHAVEZ	Born January 22, 1952
ELOUISE CHAVEZ	Born May 13, 1952
SYLVIA CHAVEZ	Born February 15, 1950
ANNA CHAVEZ	Born September 11, 1953
ANTHONY CHAVEZ	Born August 12, 1959
ELIZABETH CHAVEZ	Born February 15, 1958
PAUL CHAVEZ	Born March 23, 1957

[redacted] advised that FERNANDO, a senior at the school, has been a mild attendance problem in the past, particularly in 1965, and because of this two conferences were held with the parents in 1965. [redacted]

[redacted] recalled that in 1964 twelve boys of Mexican descent were involved in a fight at the school. He said their ages ranged from 14 to 21 years and about half of them were students. [redacted] all of the youths involved in the fight admitted they were members of a gang called the "Inocents" and all admitted having used narcotics. [redacted] said that all students involved were suspended because of the fight and for belonging to a secret society. [redacted] CHAVEZ [redacted] claimed that school authorities were prejudiced against Mexicans and CHAVEZ stated there was no gang called the "Inocents" and maintained this, even though [redacted] members of the gang had admitted its

existence. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ was accompanied by GILBERT PADILLA, both of whom at the time were associated with the NFWA. He said that CHAVEZ then attempted to organize a meeting of parents of the suspended students, which meeting was attended by only one other person in addition to CHAVEZ. [redacted] said that none of the children of CESAR CHAVEZ were involved in the matter and that CHAVEZ had taken up the argument against the school officials apparently in a further effort to establish himself as a Mexican leader in the community. [redacted] recalled specifically that CHAVEZ had claimed Delano was segregated and that "all Caucasians in Delano are prejudiced against Mexicans."

[redacted]

[redacted] From his very limited contact with CHAVEZ, [redacted] felt he did not believe CHAVEZ is truly interested in helping the Mexican farm worker. [redacted]

[redacted] said that because of his very limited knowledge of CESAR CHAVEZ, he did not care to comment further concerning his character, reputation, abilities or loyalty to the United States.

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[redacted] September 23, 1966, advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW that he has met and personally talked to CESAR CHAVEZ of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) [redacted] said he regarded CHAVEZ to be generally below average in intelligence, but he appears to have an excellent ability to organize in the farm labor area. [redacted] said CHAVEZ seems to be conversant on only one subject, that is, the existing labor dispute and the plight of the farm worker in California. [redacted] said that, in his opinion, the ability of CHAVEZ stems from his associates in the NFWA and not necessarily from his own knowledge. He said CHAVEZ had made a very poor general impression with him, [redacted] due to his inability to carry on an intelligent conversation on subjects other than farm labor matters.

[redacted] said that CHAVEZ is a mercenary person and he questions the sincerity of CHAVEZ in helping the farm workers. He feels that the Delano strike is only a means of livelihood and power for CHAVEZ.

[redacted] advised he was aware CHAVEZ was being considered for an appointment with the Federal Government. [redacted] said that, in his opinion, any appointment of CHAVEZ to a position of any degree of importance in the Federal Government would be a "disgrace to the nation". [redacted] based this statement on the manner in which CHAVEZ has conducted himself during the past year at Delano, California. He said that the NFWA strike, led and directed by CHAVEZ with his immediate associates, has divided a heretofore harmonious Delano community into many isolated factions. He said that prior to CHAVEZ and the NFWA, there had been no community problems in Delano. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ has in no way cooperated with law enforcement and authority and has at times made efforts to degrade law enforcement in the community. [redacted]

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[redacted] He said that CHAVEZ and his pickets have obviously been well versed in avoiding violations of the law, but they "continually push to the very brink of violating the law".

[redacted] described close associates of CHAVEZ in the NFWA as "very able agitators". [redacted] said he coult not give factual and conclusive documentation for each of the associates of CHAVEZ, but specifically mentioned Reverend WAYNE HARTMIRE of the California Migrant Ministry, who appears "to have scraped his Bible in favor of labor organizing". [redacted] said that Reverend JIM DRAKE of the California Migrant Ministry is in the same category as Reverend HARTMIRE and appears to be nothing more than a professional organizer and agitator in the farm labor movement. [redacted] said that ALEX HOFFMAN, Attorney for the NFWA and a close personal associate of CHAVEZ, is very definitely anti-law enforcement, very boisterous, very demanding, and has been completely uncooperative with law enforcement officials in connection with their efforts to maintain peace between the various factions in the farm labor movement in the Delano, California area. [redacted] advised that WENDY GOEPEL and DONNA HABER, both employed by the NFWA, are regarded by him as agitators and very anti-police [redacted] who are close associates of CHAVEZ and are affiliated with the NFWA, known the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee - American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (UFWOC - AFL-CIO) and the opinions expressed above are based on these conversations.

[redacted] said that if nothing more than his knowledge of the associates of CHAVEZ mentioned above, he would question CHAVEZ'S loyalty to the United States

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as well as his character and reputation. [redacted] reiterated he felt the appointment of CHAVEZ to any position with the Federal Government would be a farce.

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On September 20, 1966, [redacted] advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL that he has known CHAVEZ eight years, the last three years very closely. He said CHAVEZ attends Church with his family frequently and appears to be a good family man. [redacted] said he cannot determine CHAVEZ' true motives, although he appears sincere and dedicated on the surface.

He does not believe CHAVEZ is a communist and knows nothing which would reflect on his loyalty to the American form of government. [redacted] has no information concerning communist infiltration of the UFWOC or its predecessor, the NFWA.

[redacted] said [redacted] had told him a few weeks ago that his group had investigated CHAVEZ and could find nothing to indicate disloyalty or subversion. The Citizens for Facts, [redacted], was formed to present to the rest of the country, true facts surrounding the grape strike and the city of Delano, to combat unfavorable publicity brought about by the actions of the NFWA and CHAVEZ.

He said there has been much talk about "radicals" and "leftists" assisting CHAVEZ on a volunteer basis, but could give no names or details in this regard.

[redacted]

[redacted] stated he would hesitate to recommend CHAVEZ on an unqualified basis for a Presidential appointment as there are some questions in his mind concerning the ultimate motive of CHAVEZ. He said he could not be more specific in this regard.

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[redacted] said he is well acquainted with CHAVEZ' brother, RICHARD CHAVEZ, [redacted] and spoke highly regarding RICHARD's character, loyalty and reputation.

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[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW [redacted] does not know CESAR CHAVEZ personally and he has had absolutely no contact with the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA). He said that although he has his personal opinions concerning CHAVEZ and his activities in the farm workers' strike in the community, he does not feel he is justified or qualified to make any statement concerning the reputation, character, associates, abilities, or loyalty of CHAVEZ.

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On September 23, 1966, [redacted] advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL that he is a [redacted] He said the Alliance, which includes all churches in Delano, has been under strong criticism for failure to take a definite stand in the dispute between the grape growers and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC), headed by CESAR CHAVEZ. He said it was the Alliance's position to take a neutral stand, as they did not feel the churches should inject themselves in a union-management dispute.

[redacted] said he has talked with CHAVEZ and DOLORES HUERTA on several occasions and is of the opinion that HUERTA is a reactionary and anti-capitalist who has been evasive in discussing the aims of the UFWOC. He said CHAVEZ is quick to attack the Delano Police Department when it serves his purpose. [redacted] advised that he did not know CHAVEZ well enough to comment regarding his loyalty to the American form of government, but felt he probably is not a communist. He said he would not be able, on the basis of his knowledge of CHAVEZ, to recommend or endorse him for a position of trust in which the United States Government might have an interest.

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[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL that he has long been a resident of Delano, California, [redacted] said that the Citizens for Facts organization has the purpose of giving the nation the true facts of all aspects of life in Delano to "combat the vicious propaganda released by CESAR CHAVEZ". He said he does not believe that CHAVEZ is a communist and he, as well as other responsible people in Delano, feel that the farm workers standard of living should be improved. [redacted] said he strongly disagrees with the methods that CHAVEZ has utilized in achieving this end. Specifically he feels that CHAVEZ has ignored the rules of society since he has time and again ignored or violated existing statutes.

[redacted] said that the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) and now the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) directed by CHAVEZ, has for the past two years embarked on strategies of harrassment, intimidation, boycotts, veiled threats, and picketing for the purpose of achieving the goals set by CHAVEZ and his immediate followers. He pointed out that CHAVEZ has not even attempted to obtain the support of local businesses in Delano and he is generally shunned by these people.

[redacted] said CHAVEZ has surrounded himself with a group of "non-conformists" from various areas throughout the nation. [redacted] said that by "non-conformists" he meant men and women who apparently care nothing about their personal appearance and who do not desire to be considerate of or to get along with permanent residents of the community. [redacted] said CHAVEZ has, in his opinion, injured the Mexican-American people as a whole by dividing them on the radical issues CHAVEZ has fostered. He said the only thing that CHAVEZ

has accomplished which might be in his favor is to arouse the community and bring them a clearer understanding for the need of improving the living conditions of the farm worker.

[redacted] said that in his opinion, CHAVEZ is seeking power for himself through union organization and he strongly questions the sincerity of CHAVEZ in desiring to improve the conditions of the farm workers on a long term basis. He said that CHAVEZ has enlisted the interest of various religious groups throughout California, soliciting contributions for the poor farm workers in Delano. According to [redacted] the need for this has been entirely unnecessary. He said it would be questionable if any responsible citizen of the 15,000 people residing in Delano did honestly recommend CHAVEZ for any position of trust. He believed that most of the citizens of the community would be most adamant against any type of appointment for CHAVEZ which might relate to the Federal Government. [redacted] said he definitely would not recommend CHAVEZ for a position of trust in which the United States Government would have an interest.

[redacted], on September 22, 1966, advised [redacted] D. SJODAL, that he does not know CESAR CHAVEZ personally, adding there are very few people who really do know CHAVEZ. He said the numerous "beatnik" type individuals from the University of California at Berkeley, California, and other college campuses throughout the nation that have been in Delano from time to time assisting in boycotts, picket lines, and other strike activities promoted by CHAVEZ, have been a real hinderance in converting the citizens of the community to the idea that CHAVEZ sincerely desires to help the farm workers. [redacted] stated he regarded these individuals as people who are not of the best reputation and character and, although he could not identify any of them specifically, he felt their presence in Delano has been unnecessary and has

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resulted in much adverse feeling against CHAVEZ and his movement. [redacted] said he does not feel himself qualified to make a recommendation concerning CHAVEZ since he has had no personal association with him.

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SA CONRAD N. SHAW obtained the following information regarding CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, FBI Number 428 846 F, and his wife, HELEN CHAVEZ, nee Fabela, [redacted] on September 23, 1966.

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
Kern County Bureau of Identification Bakersfield California	CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ #D-26835	January 24, 1944	Investigation	Released by Superior Court 2/4/64
Sheriff's Office Visalia California	CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ #59074	November 7, 1965	Broadcasting by loudspeaker without permit	
SO, San Diego, Calif.	CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ #287071	6/30/66	Trespassing	

Arrested or Received	Department and Number	Name	Charge	Disposition
7/6/64	St. Dept. Public Health, Bur. Hosp., Berkeley	HELEN BABELA CHAVEZ	App.	
10/19/65	SO, Bakersfield 118041	HELEN FABELA CHAVEZ	Remaining present after warn. at unlawful assembly	Dismissed 6/20/66 Mun. Ct., Bakersfield

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[redacted] reviewed on September 19, 1966, by SA CHARLES B. SULLIVAN, disclosed that CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ and his wife, HELEN, who reside at 1221 Kensington, Delano, California, have been known to that agency since January 1963. The occupation of CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ was listed as Director of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) Delano, California, having been so employed since 1963. The record reflected no suits, judgments, or bankruptcies and indicated a previous address for CHAVEZ as 2457 Folsom Street, Los Angeles, California. These records did not contain anything of an unfavorable nature concerning CHAVEZ or members of his immediate family.

SA VINCENT J. O'NEILL on September 22, 1966, reviewed the records of the [redacted] which disclosed that CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ and his wife, HELEN, had resided at 2465 Wright Road, Oxnard, California, in 1959. These records indicate a former address for CHAVEZ as 1981 Wabash Avenue, San Jose, California, and listed his occupation as an organizer for the Community Services Organization (CSO), 270½ East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, California, having been so employed since 1958. These records show a previous employment for CHAVEZ with the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), Los Angeles, California. Nothing of an unfavorable nature concerning CHAVEZ or the immediate members of his family, was noted in these [redacted] records.

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[redacted]

Records of the following agencies were caused to be searched, however, nothing was located concerning CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, also known as Cesar Estrada Chavez, his wife, HELEN CHAVEZ, nee Fabela, or other members of the immediate family of CHAVEZ:

September 22, 1966 [redacted]
(By IC BERNARD P. BLAIS)

September 22, 1966 [redacted]
Los Angeles, California
(By IC MILLARD T. ANDERSON)

September 22, 1966 [redacted]
Oxnard, California
(By SA VINCENT J. O'NEILL)

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September 22, 1966 [redacted]

Ventura, California
(By SA O'NEILL)

September 23, 1966 [redacted]

Bakersfield, California
(By SA CONRAD N. SHAW)

Regarding the arrest of CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ on June 30, 1966, by the Sheriff's Office, San Diego, California, for which no disposition is shown, it is to be noted that an article appeared in the "Los Angeles Times", a newspaper published at Los Angeles, California, on September 8, 1966, which disclosed that CESAR CHAVEZ and two ministers were fined $526.00 each and placed on two years probation for treapassing on the DiGiorgio Corporation property at Borrego Springs, California. The article pointed out that Justice Court Judge WILL L. STALNAKER suspended $250.00 of the fines for CHAVEZ, who is head of the NFWA and the ministers, Reverend WAYNE HARTMIRE of Los Angeles, and Reverend VICTOR SALANDINI of Escondido, California. The article pointed out that the three had been convicted of trespassing on the property on June 29, 1966, and that eight laborers who were co-defendants were acquitted. The article stated the trespass had followed a DiGiorgio Corporation representation election in which the Teamsters Union had won out over CHAVEZ's union, and CHAVEZ and the ministers claimed they were merely workers removing their belongings from the DiGiorgio Corporation property.

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[redacted] September 22, 1966, advised that [redacted] on [redacted] had asked that [redacted] be contacted by the FBI concerning CESAR E. CHAVEZ [redacted] advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW that [redacted] had been in almost continuous contact with NFWA officials until about August, 1966, and probably is one of the better informed individuals in Delano concerning the activities of CHAVEZ and the NFWA.

[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA CONRAD N. SHAW that [redacted] is employed [redacted] advised that [redacted] has known CHAVEZ personally since about 1962 or 1963. [redacted]

[redacted] advised [redacted] does not trust CHAVEZ because [redacted] has "caught him in lies in the past relating to strike situations and NFWA matters". [redacted] at this point recalled

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that CHAVEZ had publicly lied about farm worker wages in the Delano area of California. [redacted] stated that CHAVEZ always quoted the wages as being lower than were actually being paid. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ had lied about the living conditions of the farm workers in Delano and that in [redacted] opinion CHAVEZ lies whenever it benefits his cause in the farm worker labor field. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ has dedicated himself to his work in organizing farm laborers but [redacted] seriously questions his motives. [redacted] said [redacted] is particularly concerned about many of the associates in the NFWA, now known as the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO (UFWOC), with whom CHAVEZ has surrounded himself. [redacted] advised that MIKE MILLER in December, 1965, was coordinator for the nationwide boycott of Schenley Products by NFWA and that he operated out of San Francisco, California. [redacted] said that the boycott lasted one or two months into the spring of 1966. [redacted] said that the thirteenth report on the un-American activities in California (UAAC), 1966, of the Senate Fact Finding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities, page 131, mentions MIKE MILLER as a speaker at a rally against the United States involvement in Vietnam at Lake Merritt Park, Oakland, California, on August 21, 1965. [redacted] said that MIKE MILLER, who was in charge of the NFWA boycott against Schenley Products, is the same MIKE MILLER who spoke against United States policy in Vietnam at Oakland in August, 1965.

[redacted] said that ALEXANDER HOFFMAN, attorney for NFWA, now the UFWOC, AFL-CIO, is from the San Francisco Bay area and has been in Delano almost constantly since December, 1965. [redacted] said [redacted] is positive that [redacted] and that HOFFMAN is a very close personal friend and exerts considerable influence on CHAVEZ. [redacted] said [redacted] could not prove that HOFFMAN [redacted] furnished a copy of the "California Farmer" dated March 19, 1966, published at 83 Stevenson Street, San Francisco, California, which contains a photograph of ALEXANDER P. HOFFMAN. With the photograph of HOFFMAN is a quote of Senator HUGH BURNS' Fact Finding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities: "ALEXANDER P. HOFFMAN had been a speaker for the Harbor Youth League, Young Communist Component

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of the Party, has been acting as an advisor for the Free Speech Movement, has made no efforts to conceal his Marxist convictions and was a Research Assistant at the Law Center on the Berkeley campus." [redacted] said that the ALEXANDER P. HOFFMAN referred to in the "California Farmer" is identical to ALEXANDER HOFFMAN, attorney for the UFWOC and close personal associate of CHAVEZ.

[redacted] said that WENDY GOEPEL, a volunteer worker for NFWA, admitted in a group [redacted] that she (GOEPEL) had attended the Youth Festival in Helsinki (see appendix under United States Festival Committee, Inc.). [redacted] pointed out that WENDY GOEPEL has been a very close personal associate of CHAVEZ.

[redacted] advised that in December, 1965, DONNA HABER, an office worker of the NFWA and close personal associate of CHAVEZ, [redacted] that she (HABER) was a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club (see appendix). [redacted] said that HABER had also made this admission to groups of people on other occasions and that [redacted] understands the Dub Bois Clubs were organized or are at least guided by individuals active in communism.

[redacted] advised that LUIS VALDEZ, who was an organizer for the NFWA and is believed still associated with CHAVEZ and the NFWOC, AFL-CIO, apparently is a genius in writing and composition and is supposed to have been involved in activities while a student at San Jose State College, which may have been inspired or sponsored by the Communist Party. [redacted] said that VALDEZ went to Cuba in 1963 or 1964 and that he returned to San Jose State College for work on his Masters Degree following his return from Cuba. [redacted] that he had told [redacted] of seeing photographs of LUIS VALDEZ playing baseball with FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba. [redacted] said that VALDEZ had boasted [redacted] that he was a close associate of CASTRO.

[redacted] said that SAM KUSHNER, Editor of the

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"People's World", a West Coast communist newspaper, had been in Delano, California, on numerous occasions during the past year and that [redacted] had seen him frequently with ALEXANDER HOFFMAN. [redacted] said that KUSHNER and HOFFMAN gave every indication of being very close personal friends, however [redacted] was not able to state that KUSHNER had been closely associated with CHAVEZ as [redacted] had not personally seen them together.

Because of the above associates of CHAVEZ, [redacted] said [redacted] could not vouch for the character, reputation and particularly the associates of CHAVEZ and that [redacted] felt his association with the above individuals in connection with his efforts to organize the farm workers in the Delano area, caused serious questions as to whether or not CHAVEZ is a loyal American. [redacted] went on to say that from numerous speeches which CHAVEZ had made which [redacted] had heard and reported, [redacted] feels that CHAVEZ is definitely in favor of a socialistic form of government in the United States, although [redacted] could not quote specific statements by CHAVEZ to substantiate this. [redacted] stated that in all fairness to CHAVEZ, [redacted] knows nothing of a derogatory nature concerning the personal life of CHAVEZ and that from all indications, he gets along well with his wife and family and is a good father. [redacted] said that [redacted] feels CHAVEZ is of average intelligence, that he does not appear to have much formal education and is conversant in only one subject, that being farm labor organizaing, which [redacted] feels he knows well. [redacted] does not believe CHAVEZ to be qualified to handle a position of any importance in government because of lack of education and training and feels that CHAVEZ draws his knowledge from his associates and that he very likely would be unable to make important decisions without these associates. [redacted] stated that in clear conscience [redacted] could not recommend CHAVEZ for any position with the Federal Government.

[redacted] advised that MANUEL CHAVEZ, a cousin of CESAR E. CHAVEZ, was Treasurer of the NFWA until November or December, 1965, and that since that time he has been engaged in organizaing farm laborers in the area surrounding San Jose, California. [redacted] advised that MANUEL CHAVEZ has a lengthy arrest record and that [redacted] understands he is presently

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on State parole. [redacted] said that to [redacted] knowledge MANUEL's last conviction was for Grand Theft in 1964, that he received a sentence in the State of California, he served from six months to ten years in prison and that he was subsequently paroled in September, 1965. In this regard, [redacted] pointed out that MANUEL CHAVEZ was Treasurer of the NFWA before and after his conviction and sentence. [redacted] said that MANUEL CHAVEZ received a grant of $220,000 from the OEO after his parole in September, 1965, to be used in his work at San Jose, California. [redacted] went on to state that having a person of MANUEL CHAVEZ' reputation in office of the NFWA certainly reflects unfavorably on the honesty, integrity and sincerity of CESAR CHAVEZ, who was directly responsible for MANUEL's employment with NFWA.

[redacted] said that the NFWA is now known as the UFWOC, AFL-CIO, but continues the officers of the NFWA. [redacted] said that [redacted] questioned the reason and purpose of the California Migrant Ministry. [redacted] said that Reverend JIM DRAKE and others of the California Migrant Ministry are always closely involved with CHAVEZ in deciding policies of the union and directing strike activities. [redacted] said [redacted] had never heard a representative of the California Migrant Ministry preach a religious sermon or offer a prayer at any meeting. [redacted] said that the members of the California Migrant Ministry appear to be nothing more than union workers.

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[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL [redacted] he is deeply concerned with the rights of all people and particularly their right to improve their standard of living. [redacted] described the community of Delano, California, as being similar to a "little United Nations" with Mexican-Americans, Negroes, and Filipinos constituting a large part of the population. [redacted] said that these groups have always lived in harmony with out any degree of racial prejudice or bias in Delano until about two years ago when CESAR CHAVEZ as leader of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) took steps in behalf of his union which resulted in spliting up the Negro, Filipino, and Mexican-American segments of the community.

[redacted] described CHAVEZ as a "liar whose appointment to any type of federal position would be the greatest miscarriage of justice to the American people". [redacted] said that during the Christmas season of 1965, the NFWA, primarily through its affiliation with the California Migrant Ministry, publicly pictured the farm workers of the Delano area to be poverty stricken without Christmas trees, presents, or turkeys. He said as a result of this appeal to churches throughout the nation, turkeys, presents, food, and Christmas trees literally poured into the NFWA Headquarters at Delano. [redacted] said this was a tactic used by CHAVEZ in promoting his union and that a survey conducted by the County Welfare Department and local churches in Delano, disclosed only 45 families of farm workers in the area who needed Christmas assistance due to lack of employment.

[redacted] said that the California Migrant Ministry to his knowledge, has never conducted as much as a prayer meeting much less a Sunday School or any church meeting. He said "it is not proper to misuse the cloth of the church in this manner for union purposes".

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[redacted] said that while CHAVEZ is pictured by some newspaper writers as a true leader of oppressed farm workers, he actually is the leader of a group of "beatniks, misfits, and winos", few of whom are eligible to vote anywhere. [redacted] further described beatniks, misfits, and winos as individuals who are generally dressed in an untidy manner with long hair, wearing sandals, and individuals who are proned to do considerable drinking of alcoholic beverages. He said many of these followers of CHAVEZ continue only for the purpose that they receive a free handout of food and clothing through the union kitchen and occasional financing as might be dispersed by CHAVEZ.

[redacted]

[redacted] said that CHAVEZ obviously feels that by attacking the Delano Police Department and other law enforcement agencies, and by generally disregarding established laws and by ordering boycotts and picketing, he is accomplishing his objective for the farm workers. [redacted] said he does not believe that CHAVEZ is a communist and added "neither was FIDEL CASTRO when he started the revolution in Cuba". [redacted] said he believed CHAVEZ has done a serious disservice to all the people in Delano by falsely portraying the conditions of the farm workers to other parts of California and the nation as a whole. [redacted] said he did not feel

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he could recommend CHAVEZ inasmuch as he questioned his honesty and integrity, and felt he could not have flaunted law and order in the way he has if he is a loyal and patriotic citizen of the United States.

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[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL that he possessed information concerning CESAR CHAVEZ that he thought the FBI might have an interest in. [redacted] claimed that his information had come from a source which he could not disclose and a review of this material was made by SA SJODAL on September 22, 1966; however, nothing of significance pertaining to the character, reputation, loyalty, associates, or ability of CESAR CHAVEZ was noted, except a letter from [redacted] This appeared to be a copy of a letter to Senator HARRISON WILLIAMS, Chairman of the United States Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor Problems, Senate Building, Washington, D. C. On page three of this document, Senator WILLIAMS was advised that on November 14, 1965, CHAVEZ addressed a district committee meeting of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Fresno, California. The letter alleged that CHA EZ told this group, you must have a hate symbol in order to have a successful movement. You cannot afford to have any existing and workable line of communication with the power structure and you must hate cops. I hate cops." Also contained in the material possessed by [redacted] was the original of a letter to Mr. DICK SNYDER of the Bakersfield, California newspaper dated December 28, 1965, wherein SAUL D. ALINSKY, Executive Director, Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised SNYDER that CESAR CHAVEZ was a staff member of the IAF for a number of years. Mr. ALINSKY said that his organization had always taken great pride in the development of CHAVEZ as an organizer because of his ability and integrity. The letter pointed out that it is untrue that representatives of the IAF were active in the farm labor strike in the Delano, California area.

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Nothing else of apparent significance was obtained in the material possessed by [redacted] and [redacted] stated that even though he is not personally acquainted with CHAVEZ, he could not in clear conscience recommend him for any position of trust or responsibility, pointing out that his activities in the Delano, California area in the last two years had caused serious and possibly permanent descension between the various races in the Delano area.

[redacted] on September 26, 1966, advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL that he could not locate a copy of the letter he allegedly directed to Senator WILLIAMS in his files. [redacted] said he undoubtedly prepared the letter, but it did not appear to have actually been mailed to Senator WILLIAMS. He acknowledged that he had read in some unrecalled publication that CESAR CHAVEZ had addressed a SNCC meeting in Fresno, California, late in 1965 and that the article did quote CHAVEZ saying something to the effect that a hate symbol was necessary for any successful labor movement and that CHAVEZ indicated a very strong dislike for lawe enforcement. [redacted] expressed a regret that he could not produce the publication or at least identify the publication which had set forth information concerning the appearance of CHAVEZ before the SNCC meeting at Fresno.

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On September 19, 1966, [redacted] advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL that he had met CESAR CHAVEZ on three occasions in labor meetings and knows CHAVEZ was awarded a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) in excess of $200,000 for use of National Farm Workers Association. He said CHAVEZ appears to have good ability, is quiet and not excitable. He has no information to indicate disloyalty on the part of CHAVEZ and said he appears sincere in the purpose of helping farm laborers improve their living standard. [redacted] does not know associates of CHAVEZ and has no reason to question his honesty. He said CHAVEZ is a controversial figure as he ordered the strike against the grape growers in San Joaquin Valley in 1965. He said CHAVEZ seems to have leadership ability and at least average intelligence. [redacted] said he did not feel qualified to recommend or withhold recommendation for CHAVEZ, to be appointed to a Federal position.

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[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL [redacted] He said he knows CESAR CHAVEZ only by general reputation and it is his opinion that only individuals closely associated with CHAVEZ in furthering the UFWOC, would speak favorably concerning the character, reputation, loyalty, associates, and ability of CHAVEZ.

[redacted] advised he has had some personal association with LUIS VALDEZ, whom he described as "CHAVEZ'S lieutenant" and said that on August 20, 1966, in a picket line, he heard VALDEZ state in substance "all gringos should be stamped out and that VALDEZ hated all gringos". [redacted]

[redacted] said that actions of individuals representing the UFWOC definitely reflect upon CHAVEZ as an union leader and because of this he questions the ultimate motive and goal of CHAVEZ, and therefore, questions his character and reputation. [redacted] said as recently as September 22, 1966, pickets representing the UFWOC shouted insulting remarks and used vulgar language in the presence of farm workers who are members of the Teamsters Union without provocation. He said he definitely felt this action reflected unfavorably upon CHAVEZ.

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[redacted] advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL on September 22, 1966, that he formerly was closely associated with LARRY ITLIONG in the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC), which has now merged with the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC). He said he does not know CESAR CHAVEZ well, but he is well acquainted with ITLIONG, who is now an assistant to CHAVEZ.

[redacted] said ITLIONG, as a result of the merger, has little power and is not consulted by CHAVEZ on policy matters of the UFWOC. He said CHAVEZ stated before the State Senate Committee on Agricultural Affairs that all workers for the then National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) were members of the union. He said that, in fact, this is not so, stating that JIM DRAKE, an assistant to CHAVEZ, and PHIL FARNHAM, former Boycott Director, both of whom are instrumental in carrying out policies of the organization, are members of the California Migrant Ministry and are not members of the union.

[redacted] said he did not feel in clear conscience he could favorably recommend CHAVEZ for any position of trust and responsibility.

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On September 19, 1966, [redacted] advised SA PAUL J. SJODAL that CESAR CHAVEZ appears to have good ability. He has met him in two or three labor meetings designed to assist migrant workers in auto maintenance and minor repairs but does not know CHAVEZ well enough to comment regarding his loyalty, character or associates.

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[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA CHARLES B. SULLIVAN that he has dealt with CESAR CHAVEZ on three different occasions. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that on the two occasions at the meetings in Los Angeles DELORES HUERTA, an officer in the NFWA, did most of the talking and CHAVEZ did very little of the negotiating.

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that other than these personal contacts with CHAVEZ, he knows very little concerning CHAVEZ'S reputation, character and loyalty to the United States. [redacted] stated that he does not know personally of anything that would reflect unfavorably on the character and reputation of CHAVEZ.

[redacted] stated that it was his personal opinion that CHAVEZ is merely a figurehead for the NFWA, and that the actual policy making and decisions are made by individuals associated with CHAVEZ in the NFWA.

[redacted] stated that he does not know of any factual information concerning individuals associated with CHAVEZ, but states that according to newspaper articles and discussion among members of the community of Delano, California, there is a great deal of talk about many of these associates being of questionable reputation and loyalty. [redacted] was unable to furnish the identity of associates of CHAVEZ.

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[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA CHARLES B. SULLIVAN that he does not know CESAR CHAVEZ personally and, therefore, would not be qualified to make any comment concerning the personal character, reputation or loyalty of CHAVEZ to the United States. [redacted] said he does not have personal knowledge nor is he aware of any information that would unfavorably reflect upon the reputation, character or loyalty of CESAR CHAVEZ.

[redacted] said that in September, 1965, CHAVEZ and his union, the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), initiated a strike allegedly by agricultural workers of the general Delano area. He said that very few farm workers actually participated in the strike and in an effort to generate greater interest and obtain much needed publicity, CHAVEZ and his union organized boycotts against various companies utilizing the agricultural products from the farms in the Delano area. He said these boycotts were on occasion and for a limited period put into effect in various cities throughout the United States and that the union and CHAVEZ did realize much publicity from them. [redacted] said that CHAVEZ and his union then engaged in many ventures, allegedly in furtherance of the purpose of the strike, that have been in direct violation of the law. He specifically mentioned unauthorized marches and picketing which occurred in various cities in the central area of California.

[redacted] said that from the beginning of the NFWA, CHAVEZ has surrounded himself with associates and advisors whom [redacted] regards as highly questionable both in character and loyalty toward the United States. He said he could not furnish documentary proof that any associates of CHAVEZ are members of the Communist Party or that they follow the Communist line. He did say that from his observation of the entire picture, considering

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the manner in which racial unrest has been fomented in Delano and how local laws had been openly violated, he personally believed those advising CHAVEZ have little regard for Democracy and are desirous of causing trouble for many people rather than to improve the working conditions and living standards of the farm worker.

According to [redacted] he feels the following associates of CHAVEZ are of questionable character: FRED W. ROSS, ALEXANDER HOFFMAN, DOLORES HUERTA, LUIS VALDEZ, JAMES DRAKE, SAM KUSHNER and others he could not recall at the time.

[redacted] stated that he has personally observed SAM KUSHNER on several occasions conferring with DOLORES HUERTA; JAMES DRAKE, a member of the California Migrant Ministry; and ALEXANDER HOFFMAN, attorney for the NFWA. [redacted] stated that he understands that SAM KUSHNER writes articles for the "People's World", which is alleged to be a communist publication on the West Coast.

[redacted] stated that during the Senate Hearing, which was held at the Grammar School in Delano, California, to investigate the strike in Delano, CESAR CHAVEZ appeared to testify, accompanied by DOLORES HUERTA, ALEXANDER HOFFMAN, and JAMES DRAKE. He stated that questions directed to CHAVEZ were obviously answered by the individuals accompanying him, as before each answer he would deliberate with three individuals, or they would whisper something to him prior to his answering. [redacted] stated that it appears to him that CHAVEZ is not the real leader of the NFWA, but merely a figurehead, who is directed by other individuals who are closely associated with him in the NFWA. [redacted] stated that because of the pressure methods employed by CHAVEZ and the NFWA throughout the strike, which [redacted] stated was not really a strike by employees of the ranchers in the area, and because of the type of persons who have participated from outside of the area, with which CHAVEZ has surrounded himself, he would be unable to recommend CHAVEZ for any position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

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LA 161-1087
JMB:grj

[redacted] advised SA CHARLES B. SULLIVAN on September 22, 1966, that he does not know CESAR CHAVEZ personally, and that he has no personal knowledge of any information that would reflect unfavorably on CHAVEZ'S reputation, character or loyalty to the United States.

[redacted] stated that he had been present on several occasions after negotiations between the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) and the Digiorgio Corporation were undertaken, however, most of the talking had been done by the attorneys representing the union and the corporation.

[redacted] stated that based on his own observation of CHAVEZ at negotiation meetings and at hearings held in Delano by various branches of the government, and information garnered from other people in the community, it is his personal opinion that CHAVEZ is not the true leader of the NFWA, but rather a figurehead. [redacted] stated that in his opinion, other individuals associated with CHAVEZ in the NFWA or possibly individuals who have not been publicly identified as associates of the NFWA, are the real driving force behind the union and its activities in the Delano, California, area. [redacted] stated that because of this belief, he could not sincerely recommend CHAVEZ for any position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

LA 161-1087
JMB:grj

[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised SA CHARLES B. SULLIVAN that he can recall only two occasions that he has had personal contact with CESAR CHAVEZ. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that his impression of CHAVEZ, was that CHAVEZ seemed to be a very demanding individual about whatever he happened to want at a particular time.

[redacted] stated that he knows of nothing from personal knowledge that would tend to reflect unfavorably on the reputation, character or loyalty to the United States Government of CHAVEZ. He said he did not know CHAVEZ well enough to give any recommendation concerning employment by the Federal Government.

LA 161-1087

[redacted], advised SA PAUL D. SJODAL on September 23, 1966, that she has known CESAR CHAVEZ for about [redacted] years. She said that several weeks ago while in Porterville, California, she heard CHAVEZ state words to the effect, "I consider myself next to Mahatma Ghandi". She said she does not believe that CHAVEZ is honest with himself as he has falsely mis-represented the City of Delano and its Mexican-migrant workers to be starving people who are not cared for by the people of Delano. She said she could not recommend CHAVEZ for a position of trust, mainly because he has not attempted to utilize existing agencies in an effort to promote the well being of the farm laborer.

LA 161-1087
JMB:kfh

The following is an editorial, "A Cruel Hoax" which was published in the "Delano Record", a newspaper in Delano, California, on Tuesday, September 27, 1966:

221

A Cruel Hoax

(An Editorial)

The reports that Cesar Chavez is being considered for appointment to a high Federal post have been widely interpreted as a bid for the political favor of the Mexican-American community of California and the Southwest.

The interpretation is given weight by the remarks of praise voiced Monday in Colton by Vice President Humphrey.

Apart from Chavez' obvious lack of qualificotions for such an appointment, it is this fact that is most disturbing in the shocking news that Mr. Chavez has been earmarked by President Johnson for a job in the Federal Government.

Mr. Johnson obviously is the victim of bad information by his advisors.

We agree with David Fairbairn, chairman of the Kern County Board of Supervisors, that this proposed appointment is an absurdity.

But we would go further.

We submit this is a cynical and cruel hoax that in the long run can only undermine and make a mockery of the legitimate aspirations of our citizens of Mexican ancestry for the recognition by officialdom to which they are entitled.

While the specific nature of the appointment under consideration has not been revealed up to now, it must be halted.

In the interests of good government, in the interests of citizens' confidence in their government and its leaders, this appointment must be stopped.

Lyndon Johnson cannot build a Great Society by introducing the New Left into the foundations of the structure. If Mr. Chavez wants a Federal job he must first renounce the New Left allies to whom his movement owes so much.

If Mr. Chavez refuses to repudiate the New Left, the Johnson Administration will have no choice—if it is to keep faith with itself and the people it serves—but to renounce Mr. Chavez.

We urge Congressman Hagen, Senator Kuchel and Senator Murphy to move immediately to use the influence of their high offices to prevent, in the words of one knowledgeable observer, an "unmitigated disaster."

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LA-161-1087
JMB:krb

Handbills publicly distributed in the Los Angeles, California area during the first week in October, 1966, advertized that "The Story of La Huelga Cesar Chavez and the Farm Workers" is to be discussed by CESAR CHAVEZ, General Director, of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), at 8:00 P.M., Friday, October 21, 1966, at the Fairfax High School Auditorium, 7815 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California. This leaflet indicates that CHAVEZ and other speakers are being sponsored by "Discussion Unlimited" (see appendix).

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APPENDIX

DISCUSSION UNLIMITED, INC.

Records of the Division of Corporations, California State Department of Investments, Los Angeles, California, indicate that Discussion Unlimited filed its Articles of Incorporation as a nonprofit corporation, with the Secretary of State, Sacramento, California, on or about June 4, 1963, noting its principal site of office as Los Angeles County, California. The aims and purposes of the organization, as listed in the Articles of Incorporation, are "...to promote full and open discussion on our society and problems".

A source advised on May 8, 1963, that Discussion Unlimited, Inc. actually was originated in Los Angeles, California, in May, 1962, and was composed largely of a number of present and former Communist Party members who assist in staging panel forums and in promoting such events. Original coordinator of the group was BERNARD LUSHER, who in 1961, was educational director of the Southern California District Communist Party.

This source was recontacted on April 9, 1965, and indicated that the basic concept of Discussion Unlimited, Inc. has not changed. It continues to present "left ideas" to at least partially non-committed audiences. It proposes to develop special activities around various issues on an irregular basis. It is not a membership organization, and does not hold regular meetings as such, but rather is strictly a forum-type organization.

On May 10, 1966, another source reported that Discussion Unlimited, Inc. continues to operate as a forum-type organization.

C O

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly," a theoretical magazine; "Progressive Labor," a monthly magazine; "Challenge," a New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life - where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

1.

APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INC.
(EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)

The third 1961 issue of "World Youth," a publication of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), reported that the first meeting of the International Preparation Committee (IPC) took place at Helsinki, Finland, on February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki, in 1962. At the meeting, the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada, the United States as well as representatives of WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, DANNY RUBIN, National Youth Director, CPUSA, advised that CP districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A pamphlet issued by the USFC describing the program for the Festival and advised that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki, Festival. The USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the United States Committee to administer United States Participation in the Festival.

On February 4, 1963, a second source reported the USFC had changed its address from Room 807, 460 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, on February 2, 1963, to Post Office Box 172, Highbridge Station, Bronx 52, New York.

APPENDIX

1

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF WEST LOS ANGELES

On April 23, 1964, a source advised that the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles, was organized by RUTH GREENBAUM with the assistance of MARVIN TREIGER in February, 1964.

A second source advised on April 17, 1964, that as of April, 1964, RUTH GREENBAUM was a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and that MARVIN TREIGER was chairman of the Youth Commission, SCDCP.

The first source above stated that the Du Bois Club was organized mainly to meet the needs of Marxist-orientated students at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), but that the club eventually hoped to spread its influence into other areas in West Los Angeles.

A third source advised on March 12, 1964, that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Los Angeles, in February, 1964, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, spoke on the CP youth movement and stated that the Du Bois Club was one of two youth groups operating in the Los Angeles area, both groups were Marxist-orientated and that members considered themselves Marxist.

A fourth source advised on March 25, 1965, that since its inception, the activities of the Du Bois Club have been mainly limited to participation in protests against alleged racial discrimination, participation in Marxist classes, participation in conferences which led to the creation of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America in the summer of 1964 and participation in demonstrations protesting U.S. intervention in Viet Nam. This source advised that the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles is now affiliated with the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America and is operating as a chapter of that organization.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

The above source further advised on April 28, 1966, that in February, 1966, the Los Angeles area Du Bois Clubs consolidated into one large city-wide club known as the Los Angeles Du Bois Club. The West Los Angeles Du Bois no longer exists as a separate club but members of the club are now members of the UCLA committee, which is one of several committees formed at the time of consolidation of the Los Angeles area Du Bois Clubs.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
October 11, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 161-1087

Title CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character SPECIAL INQUIRY

Reference Report of SA J. MARTELL BIRD dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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10/14/66

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles (161-1087)

From: Director, FBI (161-4719)

CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Reurep 10/11/66.

Page 19 contains information received from [redacted] indicating Chavez had testified falsely before a subcommittee of the U. S. Senate during the Spring of 1966. Pertinent available information in this regard should be incorporated in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination and submitted to the Bureau under the character, Perjury. Conduct no investigation without prior Bureau authority.

According to page 39 [redacted] she is positive that Alexander Hoffman, who exerts considerable influence on Chavez, has [redacted] Submit same information to Bureau in letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination bearing appropriate caption.

MAILED
OCT 19 1966
COMM-FBI

1 - W. C. Law, Room 2250

CJA:emb/ss
(5)

RECORDED
OCT 19 1966

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 21 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Return to Auerswald, Room 1252.

231

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	BUREAU	10/17/66	9/22/66 - 9/26/66

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ	GARY N. MAVITY	ja

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPI

REFERENCE: Report of SA GARY N. MAVITY, 10/4/66.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report includes results of investigation conducted prior to receipt of discontinuance and forwarded to headquarters city after submission of referenced report.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of source:	Agent to whom furnished	File and/or loc
SF T-1 is [redacted]	SA MALCOLM E. SAMPLE	Instant report
SF T-2 is [redacted]	SA MALCOLM E. SAMPLE	Instant report

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

1 - Bureau (AM) (161-4713)

1 - San Francisco (161-1028)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

NOT RECORDED

5 OCT 13 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	51 OCT 21 1966			
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

SEE NEAR [illegible]

ADD. DISSEMINATION

232

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: CARY N. HAVITT
Date: 10/17/66

Office: San Francisco

Field Office File #: 161-1028

Bureau File #: 161-4719

Title:

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character:

SELECTIVE INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Associates comment favorably. [redacted] and [redacted] record set forth. Confidential informants advise CHAVEZ not associated with Communist Party in San Jose area.

- PWC -

DETAILS:

SF T-1 and SF T-2 on September 26, 1966, advised that Appointee has never had any close association with the Communist Party in the San Jose, California, area and that the Communist Party has no control over him. They advised that several Communist Party members in San Jose recently remarked that with the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations taking over the National Farm Workers Union, they believed that Appointee would become more conservative.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1
SF 161-1028
KWS:mmm

The following investigation was conducted by SA KENNETH W. SHEETS.

AT SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

EDUCATION

On September 22, 1966, [redacted], advised that she was unable to locate any record concerning CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ as a student at the college.

On September 22, 1966, [redacted] also stated that she was unable to locate any record concerning CHAVEZ.

EMPLOYMENT

On September 23, 1966, [redacted] advised that he was acquainted with CESAR CHAVEZ through reputation only. He stated that Mr. CHAVEZ was one of the founders of the Chapter of Community Service Organization in San Jose during the early 1950s. [redacted] stated that Mr. CHAVEZ enjoys a good reputation in San Jose and is considered to be a very respectable person. He added that the headquarters for the Community Service Organization is located at 213 North Soto in Los Angeles, California. [redacted] also stated that the American Friends Service Committee has no local chapter in San Jose and its nearest chapter is located at Oakland, California.

[redacted] AND [redacted] RECORDS

On September 22, 1966, [redacted] advised that CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ and his wife HELEN have been known to the files of her office since April, 1949. In 1953, CHAVEZ was noted to reside at 53 Scharff Street and in 1956, at 198 Wabash Avenue. The latest inquiry concerning Mr. CHAVEZ was from Bakersfield dated March 19, 1955. Under employment [redacted] stated that in April, 1954, he was noted to be a trainer in the Industrial Areas Foundation whose main office is Chicago, Illinois. In 1953,

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SF 187-1028
KWS:

he was shown as an employee with the General Box Company of San Jose. [redacted] stated that there was no unfavorable information contained in the file.

[redacted] stated that RITA C. MEDINA is shown as the wife of ISABEL E. MEDINA whose latest residence is given as 158 Grant Street, San Jose. Mr. MEDINA was shown to have been employed by the Hansen Masonary Construction Company through Local 234 in San Jose. These records show nothing unfavorable with the latest [redacted] reference given as July 8, 1966.

[redacted] stated that GEORGE P. LASTRA and his wife EDUWIGS have been known to the files of her office since October, 1949. Under date of August 26, 1966, GEORGE LASTRA and his wife EDUWIGS are shown to reside at 383 Gloria Street, with a previous residence of 23 Scharff. Mr. LASTRA was shown as an employee of U.S. Products Corporation and there were two collections noted in the file. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that LIBRADO H. CHAVEZ and his wife JUANA, whose residence is given as 53 Scharff, San Jose, have been known to the files since 1953. Mr. CHAVEZ is shown as retired and the file contained no unfavorable information.

[redacted] continued that LIBRADO E. CHAVEZ and his wife MARY ANN are also shown to reside at 53 Scharff and have been known to the files since 1954. Mr. CHAVEZ is occupied as a carpenter and his [redacted] file appears to be satisfactory.

On September 22, 1966, [redacted], advised that she could locate no record for CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ or his wife HELEN. She

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also stated that she was unable to locate any record for LIBRADO E. CHAVEZ or LIBRADO H. CHAVEZ or the Applicant's mother, JUANA CHAVEZ. Mrs. CHAVARRIA also stated that there was no arrest record for the Applicant's sisters, EDUWIGS LASTRA or RITA MEDINA.

[redacted]

On September 22, 1966, [redacted], advised that she could locate no record for CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ or his wife HELEN nor could she locate any record for LIBRADO E. CHAVEZ, JUANA CHAVEZ, LIBRADO H. CHAVEZ, EDUWIGS LASTRA or RITA MEDINA. [redacted] stated that her records contain no additional information on GEORGE PEREZ LASTRA and ISABEL E. MEDINA to what the records of the [redacted] show.

MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted]

236

SF 161-1028
KWS:mmm

[redacted]

On September 26, 1966, [redacted] San Jose Mercury and News, newspapers, made available his records regarding CESAR CHAVEZ, the earliest of which is dated October 18, 1965, and shows CHAVEZ as a director of the Farm Workers Association. On November 3, 1965, CHAVEZ was shown as charged with using a loud-speaker without a permit in Tulare County. On June 29, 1966, CHAVEZ was shown as arrested for trespassing on the DiGeorgio Borega Springs Ranch. Under date of July 12, 1966, he is shown as associated with the National Farm Workers Association and under date of August 4, 1966, CHAVEZ was found guilty of trespassing on the Borega Springs Ranch. On September 8, 1966, the records show that he was fined $250 which was suspended and then placed on two years probation at Ramona, California.

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SF 161-1028
GNM:jal

The following investigation was conducted by SA PAUL C. FULLER:

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

On September 23, 1966, Father KEITH KENNY, Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, 711 T Street, advised he has known CHAVEZ since 1955 and worked closely with him in the National Farm Workers Association during the past 18 months. He stated that CHAVEZ maintains high character and moral standards. His associates are persons of good reputation, and he appears to be completely loyal to the United States Government. He stated he would recommend CHAVEZ for a position with the United States Government.

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SF 161-102B
GNM:jal

The following investigation was conducted by SA PAUL C. FULLER:

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

On September 23, 1966, [redacted] advised he has known CHAVEZ since 1955 and worked closely with him in the National Farm Workers Association during the past 18 months. He stated that CHAVEZ maintains high character and moral standards. His associates are persons of good reputation, and he appears to be completely loyal to the United States Government. He stated he would recommend CHAVEZ for a position with the United States Government.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (161-4719) DATE: October 25, 1966

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (161-1087) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, aka
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Re Bureau airtel dated 10/14/66 and report of SA J. MARTELL BIRD dated 10/11/66 at Los Angeles.

Enclosed herewith are six (6) copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, aka Cesar Estrada Chavez" which the Bureau may wish to disseminate.

1 RAO, Cr. 0-6 D 10-31-66

For information of the Bureau, the Los Angeles Office is not aware whether the testimony of CHAVEZ to the effect he had never been connected with the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) was material, nor do we have a characterization for the IAF.

Also enclosed are six (6) copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "ALEXANDER HOFFMAN" for dissemination. In accordance with Bureau instructions, information [redacted] on October 24, 1966, by SA PAUL D. SJODAL. This information was also telephonically disseminated to Agent [redacted] Federal Narcotics Bureau, Los Angeles, California, on October 24, 1966, by SA J. MARTELL BIRD.

2 - Bureau (AIR MAIL) (Encl. 12)
1 - Los Angeles

JMB:kfh
(3)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

161-4719

NOT RECORDED
11 OCT 26 1966

62 NOV 15 1966

ENCLOSURE

Spec. Inq.

240

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
October 25, 1966

RE: CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ
also known as Cesar
Estrada Chavez

[redacted] on September 19, 1966, advised that during the United States Senate Subcommittee hearings on farm labor problems at Delano, California, in the spring of 1966, Cesario Estrada Chavez, then head of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), had testified falsely. [redacted] said that Chavez had testified that he had never been connected with the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF).

[redacted] said that he is aware that this statement by Chavez is not true and that in a letter to Dick Snyder, reporter for the "Bakersfield Californian", a daily newspaper published at Bakersfield, California, Saul D. Alinsky of the IAF, Chicago, Illinois, advised that "Cesar Chavez was a staff member of the Industrial Areas Foundation for a number of years. We have always taken great pride in his development as an organizer, in his integrity, and his ability."

[redacted] said that the information Alinsky furnished to Dick Snyder is in direct conflict to the testimony of Chavez to the Senate Subcommittee.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION
BEING CONDUCTED BY THE FBI

241

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
October 25, 1966

RE: ALEXANDER HOFFMAN

[redacted] on September 22, 1966, advised that [redacted] has known Alexander Hoffman, Attorney for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), with offices at 102 Albany Street, Delano, California, for the past few years. [redacted] said that Hoffman is from the San Francisco Bay area and has been in Delano, California, almost constantly since December 1965. [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Sent to Bureau of Narcotics, Treas. Dept. by Liaison 10/27/66 CJ Amay

NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY THE FBI

242

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON 1

5-[illegible] PM URGENT 6/14/68 CLV

TO DIRECTOR, FBI CODE

FROM SAC, SACRAMENTO 62-NEW 2P

[redacted]; TREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible]ERN COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA, RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM JERRY COHEN, ATTORNEY FOR UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTE, DASH AFL DASH CIO, DELANO, CALIFORNIA, THAT ON ABOUT JUNE NINE LAST, DURING KENNEDY MEMORIAL MARCH, SUBJECT WAS HEARD TO STATE THAT CEASAR CHAVEZ WAS "GOING DOWN SOON" AND THAT CHAVEZ AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON "ARE THE ONLY TWO LEFT AND THEY WOULD BE GOTTEN". CHAVEZ IS DIRECTOR OF UFWOC. PORFERIO BORRA MONTION, WHO RESIDES AT PETE VALASCO CAMP, RICHGROVE, CALIFORNIA, AND AL VASQUEZ OF UFWOC REPORTEDLY OVERHEARD STATEMENTS BY SUBJECT. [redacted] AND NO FURTHER DESCRIPTION KNOWN SHERIFF'S OFFICE AT BAKERSFIELD AND POLICE DEPARTMENT AT DELANO, CALIFORNIA, ADVISED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY REGARDING THIS INFORMATION.

END PAGE ONE.

161-4719-34

NOT RECORDED

140 JUN 18 1968

8 JUN 17 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN [redacted]

51 JUN 21 1968

243

NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH SUBJECT IN SACRAMENTO INDICES. SA [redacted], UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, SACRAMENTO, WAS NOTIFIED TODAY AT ELEVEN FORTYTHREE A.M.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END.

LRC FBI WASH DC

~~SECRET~~

October 9, 1969

BY LIAISON

Honorable John D. Ehrlichman
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ehrlichman:

Reference is made to your name check request concerning Cesar Estrada Chavez and some other individuals.

Attached are separate memoranda concerning the following individuals:

Cesar Estrada Chavez

[redacted]

[redacted]

This letter of transmittal may be declassified when it is removed from the enclosures bearing a classification.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC- 89

161 4719 [illegible]

EX-111

170 OCT [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

[illegible] (22)

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct) - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Gale (sent direct) - Enclosures

Declassified by
4417 11/4/76 /GTT/GSK

JMM:paa
(3)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

70 OCT 15 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

245

October 6, 1969

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

In September, 1966, investigation was initiated by the FBI concerning the captioned individual at the request of the White House. This investigation was discontinued at White House request prior to completion.

According to information contained in FBI files, Cesar Chavez, who was born on March 31, 1927, at Yuma, Arizona, was described as the founder and director of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA). It was alleged that he refused to answer any questionnaires directed to him by credit bureaus or similar organizations. He had been characterized as a controversial individual in the Delano, California, area, and had openly been called a communist at Delano City Council meetings. FBI sources did not possess any corroborative information in this regard, although information had been received that Chavez reportedly associated with "left wing" type individuals and allegedly had been distributing copies of "Peoples World," a west coast communist newspaper, free of charge, from his Delano office.

The investigation conducted in 1966 revealed that Chavez was the director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC), which was formerly the NFWA. He organized the NFWA in Delano, California, in 1962, with membership consisting of farm workers in that area. Chavez and the NFWA participated in a strike against agricultural growers in the general Delano area from September, 1965, continuing in some degree until the time of investigation in September, 1966. (62-5-30756)

Of the people interviewed during the investigation, many community leaders in the Delano area would not recommend

NOTE: Per request of John D. Ehrlichman, Counsel to the President.

JMM:pjs
(7)

REC- 89

161-4117-30

246

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Chavez for Federal employment. Some stated that they did not believe he was sincere in the professed purpose of the year-long strike. Others felt he was a trouble maker, having caused racial strife in the community, while still others would not recommend him because of his associates. Associates in the NFWA, later the UFWOC, highly recommended Chavez.

During the investigation, [redacted] and [redacted] were interviewed. All three said their knowledge of Chavez was mainly secondhand but all felt they could not recommend Chavez to any position of trust and confidence in the Federal Government. [redacted] said an appointment of that type would be a political disaster. [redacted] said that based on what he had heard of Chavez's labor practices and political beliefs, he would be absolutely shocked at any appointment Chavez might receive. [redacted] did not feel he could recommend Chavez based on his extreme labor activities and close association with the "new left" in the California area.

An arrest record at the [redacted] contained the following information concerning Cesar Estrada Chavez, CII# 2904329:

> Arrested 1/24/44, Bakersfield Police Department; charge, Investigation, Assault with deadly weapon; disposition - released.
>
> Arrested 11/4/65, Sheriff's Office, Visalia; charge, Broadcasting by loudspeaker without permit.
>
> Arrested 6/30/66, Sheriff's Office, San Diego; charge, Trespassing.

The June 30, 1966, entry concerned an arrest at Borrego Springs, California, on which Chavez was found guilty by a jury and sentenced to pay a $500 fine, $250 suspended, and was placed on probation for two years.

Cesar Estrada Chavez

During the investigation, Chavez contacted a representative of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI and advised he was not aware of any appointment for which he might be under consideration. He stated he would not accept an appointment if it would take him away from his present work as he was dedicated to his work in the field of farm labor organization.

Also during the investigation, [redacted], advised the Los Angeles FBI Office that David Fairbairn, chairman of the Kern County, California, Board of Supervisors, sent a "scathing" telegram protesting the consideration of Chavez for Federal appointment to Senators Kuchel and Murphy and to several leading U.S. Representatives from California. A copy of this telegram was sent to the Council of California Growers, San Francisco, California, which organization released the telegram to news services. (161-4719)

In March, 1968, the FBI came into possession of copies of "'The Resister,' newsletter of the L.A. Resistance and Supporters of the Resistance," Volume 13, No. 1, dated February 22, 1968. On Page Nine, the following appeared under the heading, "Inside Delano":

"Generally to learn how to organize, specially how to mobilize the Mexican-American community, five of us from The L.A. Resistance this month journeyed to Delano to meet with Cesar Chavez, leader of the National Farm Workers.

"In his home, Cesar shared his personal support (He would like to see his son involved.) for the Resistance -- What it means in Delano and what it could mean in the outer community. Presently, fearing conflicts which might split the Union, Cesar's approach among the workers is a quiet one -- gently educating through the Union paper and weekly discussions.

"Cesar, himself taught by an Anglo, suggested the outsider could enter and be accepted in the Mexican-American community. There, he mentioned, the very 'machismo-complex,' the ideal of

248

masculinity native to the Mexican which sends him to war, once turned, would bring to The Resistance some of its strongest and most dedicated brothers. Then relating from his ten years inside AFL-CIO meetings before beginning the Delano strike, Cesar repeatedly returned to what he saw as a first necessity -- little could happen until days of demonstrations became a constant way of life." (14-2965-141)

Attached is a copy of FBI Identification Record, Number 428 846 F, which may relate to captioned individual.

Enclosure

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12-16-70

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Submitted per instructions of Director on 12/16/70.

Captioned individual, born 3-31-27, at Yuma, Arizona, is reportedly the founder and director of the National Farm Workers Association, later known as the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC). This organization, with a membership consisting of farm workers in the Delano, California, area (where the organization was founded in 1962) participated in a strike against agricultural growers in that area for a considerable length of time.

Chavez has been characterized as a controversial individual who had been openly called a communist at Delano City Council meetings, although our source do not possess any corroborative information in this regard. Information, however, has been received that he associated with "left-wing" type individuals and allegedly had been distributing free of charge, copies of "People's World" from his office. In connection with a Special Inquiry investigation which we conducted on Chavez in 1966 (which was discontinued prior to completion at the request of the White House), it was disclosed that many community leaders in the Delano, California, area would not recommend Chavez for Federal employment, and some stated that he was a troublemaker and the cause of racial strife in the community. Others did not believe he was sincere in the professed purpose of the long strike involving UFWOC. [redacted] would not recommend Chavez to any position of trust and confidence in the Federal Government nor would [redacted] who described such an appointment as a political disaster. [redacted] based his rejection of Chavez, in part, on Chavez's close association with the "New Left" in the California area.

REC 16

The 2-22-68 newsletter of the L. A. Resistance and Supporters of the Resistance reported that five members of the Resistance met Chavez and reported his support for the Resistance. Chavez also reportedly indicated that little could happen until days of demonstrations became a constant way of life.

2 DEC 30 1970

At a meeting in El Paso, Texas, 12-2-67, Chavez stated he was against violence in the streets or in any other shape or form. On 4-5-70, a United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, held a meeting and barbecue in Coachella, California, attended by Chavez. A disturbance followed the meeting.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - M. A. Jones

57 JAN 19 1971

TDH:kjs (8)

250

CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

In May, 1970, Chavez was one of several persons who spoke in connection with a march to and demonstration at the Department of Agriculture by the UFWOC, reported to protest legislative and administrative obstacles to equal rights for farm workers, and to petition for remedies, and to stress continued boycott for non-union grapes.

Chavez, FBI Number 428 846 F, reportedly arrested 1-24-44 by the Bakersfield, California, Police Department on a charge of investigation, assault with deadly weapon, with a disposition: released. Chavez was also reported arreste 11-4-65 by the Sheriff's Office, Visalia, California, on a charge:broadcasting by loudspeaker without permit. No disposition was shown for this charge. Chavez was also arrested 6-30-66 by the Sheriff's Office, San Diego, California, on a charge of trespassing on which Chavez was found guilty by a jury and sentenced to pay a $500 fine, $250 suspended, and was placed on probation for two years.

In November, 1969, a confidential source advised that it was his impression that Chavez and his brother, Manuel [redacted]

The "San Francisco Chronicle" of 12-8-70 reported that Chavez had been convicted of contempt of court by Superior Court Judge Gordon Campbell who had ruled that Chavez had willfully disobeyed a 10-8-70 court order to exempt a lettuce producer from a nationwide boycott.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information of the Director.

251

MAILED

NOV 19 1973

1 - Miss Martin NAME CHECK

November 15, 1973

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

In response to the telephone request of Mr. William Sheehan, United States Secret Service, of November 14, 1973, one copy each of three reports is enclosed concerning Chavez who is described as follows:

Name:	Cesar/Estrada/Chavez
Born:	March 31, 1927, Yuma, Arizona
Race:	White
Height:	Five feet five or six inches
Weight:	150 to 160 pounds
Complexion:	Medium
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black

In March, 1968, the FBI came into possession of copies of "'The Resister,' newsletter of the L.A. Resistance and Supporters of the Resistance," Volume 13, No. 1, dated February 22, 1968. On Page Nine, the following appeared under the heading, "Inside Delano":

"Generally to learn how to organize, specially how to mobilize the Mexican-American community, five of us from The L.A. Resistance this month journeyed to Delano to meet with Cesar Chavez, leader of the National Farm Workers.

"In his home, Cesar shared his personal support (He would like to see his son involved.) for the Resistance -- What it means in Delano and what it could mean in the outer community. Presently, fearing conflicts which might split the Union, Cesar's approach among the workers is a quiet one -- gently educating through the Union paper and weekly discussion.

"Cesar, himself taught by an Anglo, suggested the outsider could enter and be accepted in the Mexican-American community. There, he mentioned, the very 'machismo complex,' the ideal of masculinity native to the Mexican which sends him to war, once turned, would bring to The Resistance some of its strongest and most dedicated brothers. Then relating from his ten years inside AFL-CIO meetings before beginning the Delano strike, Cesar repeatedly returned to what he saw as a first necessity -- little could happen until days of demonstrations became a constant way of life." (161-4719)

Original and 1 - Secret Service - Liaison
Request received - 11-14-73

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This reply is results of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED. VIM:jml (4)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

252

FD-401 (Rev. 1-17-77)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (161-4719)

DATE: 12/2/77

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-3937)

SUBJECT: CESAR CHAVEZ
SPI
(Title)

☐ RUC

☒ File Destruction Program

Enclosed are 1 items.
These items are forwarded your office since:

☐ All logical investigation completed in this Division

☒ You were OO at the time our case was RUC'd.

Enclosures are described as follows:

FD-302 [redacted]

161-4719-32

NOT RECORDED
20 DEC 5 1977

1-Bureau
Enc. (1) ENCLOSURE
ELN:sam

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

50 DEC 7 1977

253

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cesar Chavez & United Farm Workers et al

PART # 7 of 7

PAGES AVAILABLE THIS PART 191

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILES CONTAINED IN THIS PART

FILE #	PAGES AVAILABLE
173-9333	74
176-69	10
Cross References	107

SUBJECT: United Farm Workers et al.

FILE: 173-9333

3

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] BATTLE WA 104 06-29 0055[illegible] EST
[illegible]

western union Mailgram

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conmy
[illegible]
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

WILLIAM RUCKELHAUS ACTING DIRECTOR FBI
10TH AND PENNSYLVANIA
WASHINGTON DC 00535

Jan New 173 case
Employment - CRA-64

I DEMAND THAT THE FBI INVESTIGATE THE CONSPIRACY OF GROWERS AND TEAMSTERS TO VIOLATE THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF CHICANOS AND PHILIPPINOS FARM WORKERS THE TEAMSTERS ARE COMMITTING ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE FARM WORKERS WHO ARE STRIKING IN COACHELLA VALLEY TERRORS HAVE INCLUDED ATTEMPTED MURDER ARSON BEATINGS AND KIDNAPPING THE FBI FOUND NUMEROUS VIOLATIONS AGAINST BLACKS DURING THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT THE FARM WORK STRUGGLE IS PART OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT THIS ISSUE SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED AS IT IS A MATTER OF NATIONAL CONCERN.

[redacted]

1457 EST

[illegible]

67C

[redacted]

67C

MCT-2

ST-1[illegible]

N 173- 9333-1

7 JUL 3 1973

Teletype
SACs SE
LA
SC
[redacted] ak
7/2/73

67C

SEE NEXT page for
clear copy of TEXT.

4

best copy available

6 [redacted]

67C

PLAINTEXT TELETYPE NITEL

ST-1 MCT-2 173-9333-1

REC-26

TO SACS SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES
SACRAMENTO

7/2/73

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI

1 - [redacted] b7c

11-

UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS. ~~CIVIL RIGHTS;~~

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964. CIVIL RIGHTS

THE FOLLOWING WIRE RECEIVED AT FBIHQ FROM [redacted]

"I DEMAND THAT THE FBI INVESTIGATE THE CONSPIRACY OF GROWERS AND TEAMSTERS TO VIOLATE THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF CHICANOS AND PHILIPPINOS FARM WORKERS THE TEAMSTERS ARE COMMITTING ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE FARM WORKERS WHO ARE STRIKING IN COACHELLA VALLEY TERRORS HAVE INCLUDED ATTEMPTED MURDER ARSON BEATINGS AND KIDNAPPING THE FBI FOUND NUMEROUS VIOLATIONS AGAINST BLACKS DURING THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT THE FARM WORK

[redacted]sek b7c
(3)

SEE NOTE PAGE 4 . . . .

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Bayard
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Bassett
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Brewer
Mr. Herrington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Lenhey
Mrs. Hogan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

[redacted] b7c

TELETYPE

[redacted] b7c

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

5

STRUGGLE IS PART OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT THIS ISSUE SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED AS IT IS A MATTER OF NATIONAL CONCERN."

THE FOLLOWING SIMILAR WIRE RECEIVED FROM [redacted] b7c

[redacted].

"I DEMAND THAT THE FBI INVESTIGATE THE CONSPIRACY OF GROWERS AND TEAMSTERS TO VIOLATE THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF CHICANO AND PHILIPPINO FARM WORKERS. THE TEAMSTERS ARE COMMITING GRAVE ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST UNITED FARM WORKER MEMBERS. THE FARM WORKERS ARE NON-VIOLENT AND REFUSE TO RETALIATE AGAINST THESE VIOLENT ATTACTS. JUSTICE DEMANDS THAT THE FBI INVESTIGATE THIS MATTER OF NATIONAL CONCERN."

ALTHOUGH ALLEGING CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, THE ABOVE COMMUNICATIONS ARE INSUFFICIENTLY SPECIFIC TO ENABLE DETERMINATION AS TO WHAT ACTION, IF ANY, IS INDICATED FOR THE FBI.

SEATTLE, IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW ABOVE TWO CORRESPONDENTS IN DETAIL AS TO THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF THE VIOLATIONS ALLEGED IN ORDER TO PINPOINT WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS

FBI INTEREST. MAKE CERTAIN CORRESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS THAT MATTERS INVOLVING DISORDER AND PERSONAL SAFETY ARE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND, IF INDICATED, APPROPRIATE LOCAL AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE ADVISED. SUTEL SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF ABOVE INTERVIEWS FOLLOWED BY DETAILED LHM WITHIN FIVE DAYS. RESULTS WILL BE FURNISHED TO CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR DETERMINATION AS TO WHAT COURSE OF ACTION THEY DEEM NECESSARY. ADVISE CORRESPONDENTS THAT THIS WILL BE DONE.

LOS ANGELES AND SACRAMENTO SUTEL SUMMARY FOLLOWED BY LHM'S SETTING FORTH SUMMARY OF FACTS DESCRIBING NATURE OF CURRENT DISPUTE BETWEEN GROWERS, TEAMSTERS AND UNITED FARM WORKERS AS ALLEGED ABOVE.

TELETYPE TO SACS SEATTLE, LOS ANGELES AND SACRAMENTO
RE UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS

NOTE: Two telegrams received FBIHQ 7/2/73, wherein correspondents, both of [redacted] allege "Civil Rights" violations against Chicanos, Philippinos and United Farm Workers by farm growers and Teamsters in Coachella Valley (California). Contents of communications too nonspecific to determine whether or not violation within our jurisdiction is present and this communication is aimed at gathering necessary details and background from the field so the Department may be advised.

8

MGMWSHC WSH
2-058560E180 06/29/73
ICS IPMRNCZ CSP
2065436633 MGM TDRN SEATTLE WA 100 06-29 0240P EST
ZIP 20535

western union Mailgram

Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Cantry
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

WILLIAM RUCKELHAUS ACTING DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 AND PENNSYLVANIA
WASHINGTON DC 20535

I DEMAND THAT THE FBI INVESTIGATE THE CONSPIRACY OF GROWERS AND TEAMSTERS TO VIOLATE THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF CHICANO AND PHILIPPINO FARM WORKERS. THE TEAMSTERS ARE COMMITING GRAVE ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST UNITED FARM WORKER MEMBERS. THE FARM WORKERS ARE NON-VIOLENT AND REFUSE TO RETALIATE AGAINST THESE VIOLENT ATTACTS. JUSTICE DEMANDS THAT THE FBI INVESTIGATE THIS MATTER OF NATIONAL CONCERN SINCERELY

[redacted]

1442 EST

MGMWSHC WSH

Teletype
SACS: SE
LA
SC
[redacted] 7/2/78 b7c

SI-111

REC-26 173-9233

7 JUL 3 1973

70 JUL 16 1973

[redacted] b7c

9

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

NR 14 SC PLAIN

8:11 PM NITEL 7-3-73 ERD

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SACRAMENTO (44-NEW) (P)

UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS, CIVIL RIGHTS; [redacted] CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.

RE BUREAU NITEL DATED 7-2-73.

IN 1963 THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION (AFL-CIO) FOUNDED THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (AWOC) HEADED BY AL GREEN AFL-CIO ORGANIZER, IN AN EFFORT TO ORGANIZE FARM WORKERS UNDER A UNION. AT THAT TIME THE FILLIPINO FARM WORKERS WERE THE PRIMARY TARGET.

EX-104

IN 1965 THAT AWOC CONDUCTED A SMALL STRIKE OF FILLIPINO WORKERS AND SOME MEXICAN LABORERS AT ARVIN, CALIFORNIA, WHICH WAS SUPPORTED BY THE UNITED FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION (UFWA) HEADED BY CESAR CHAVEZ. IN 9-65 THE UFWA ENTERED INTO THE STRIKE, WHICH THEY CHANGED FROM A LABOR MOVEMENT TO MORE OF A CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, WHICH WAS IMMEDIATELY SUPPORTED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS FROM THE SOUTH AND AREAS SUCH AS BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

REC 43

173-9

16 JUL 6 1973

END PAGE ONE

JUL 17 1973

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Kenny
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

10

THE UFWA WAS ORIGINALLY ORGANIZED BY PEOPLE WHO SPLIT FROM THE COMMITTEE SERVICES ORGANIZATION (CSO), A MEXICAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION DESIGNED TO FURTHER AND IMPROVE THE MEXICAN LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES. IT IS ALLEGED THE SPLIT WAS DUE TO THE FACT THE CSO WAS NOT MILTANT ENOUGH. THE PERSONS FORMING THE NUCLEUS OF UFWA WERE ALLEGED TO BE GRADUATES OF THE SAUL ALINSKY SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AREA FOUNDATION (IAF) OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. MUCH HAS BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT SAUL ALINSKY AND HIS SCHOOL DESIGNED TO TRAIN PEOPLE IN THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR AND CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS.

IN 1965 THE AWOL AND THE UFWA COMBINED INTO THE UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (UFWOC) UNDER THE AFL-CIO.

IN 1966 AND 1967, MANY GROWERS OF FARM PRODUCE SIGNED LABOR CONTRACTS WITH THE UFWOC, WHICH CONTRACTS ARE EXPIRING IN 1973. THE UFWOC HAS CONCENTRATED THEIR ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES TOWARD THE HAND LABORERS, GRAPE PICKERS, ETC.

END PAGE TWO

THE TEAMSTERS UNION, FOR SEVERAL YEARS, HAVE ALREADY ORGANIZED FARM WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES ORIENTATED TOWARDS CYBERNIZATION, THE COMBINATION OF MAN AND MACHINE UTILIZED IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SUCH AS TRUCK DRIVERS, OTHER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS, AND PRODUCE PACKING SHEDS. THE TEAMSTERS PRECIOUSLY SUPPORTED THE UFWOC WITH MEN AND MONEY UNTIL ABOUT THREE YEARS AGO. DURING THE PAST TWO OR THREE YEARS THE TEAMSTERS AND THE UFWOC, SINCE CHANGED TO THE UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION (UFWU) HAVE BECOME INVOLVED IN JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES, WITH THE TEAMSTERS CLAIMING THE UFWU HAVE ATTEMPTED TO SIGN CONTRACTS WITH PACKING SHEDS AND CYBERNETIC ORIENTATED AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, WHICH WAS ALREADY ORGANIZED UNDER THE TEAMSTERS. THE UFWU HAVE CLAIMED TEAMSTERS ORGANIZING ACTIVITY AMONG FIELD LABORERS.

THE GROWERS CLAIM THE UFWU WERE NOT SUFFICIENTLY ORGAINZED WITH HIRING HALLS, AND COULD NOT AND DID NOT FURNISH THE NECESSARY LABOR MANPOWER TO THE GROWERS WHEN

END PAGE THREE

NEEDED. THE TEAMSTERS HAVE BEGUN SIGNING CONTRACTS WITH GROWERS, CLAIMING THEY ARE SUFFICIENTLY ORGANIZED TO FURNISH THE NECESSARY LABOR SUPPLY TO GROWERS. THIS IS THE NATURE OF THE JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE IN A NUTSHELL.

[redacted]

b7c
b7D

THE UFWU ARE CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN PICKETING FARMERS WHO HAVE SIGNED TEAMSTER CONTRACTS AND ARE UTILIZING TEAMSTER FIELD WORKERS. [redacted] STATED THE UFWU CONTINUOUSLY COMPLAINS [redacted] REGARDING PROTECTION OF THE PICKETS, [redacted]

b7c
b7D

END PAGE FOUR

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] STATES THERE HAVE BEEN ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND VANDALISM BY BOTH THE TEAMSTERS AND UFWU WITH MEMBERS OF BOTH UNIONS BEING ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT, CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS, VANDALISM AGAINST EACH OTHER, GROWERS [redacted] b7c b7D [redacted] STATES THIS CAN BE DOCUMENTED.

THE KERN COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT HAS ISSUED INJUNCTIONS ON APPEAL OF GROWERS AND TEAMSTERS UNION RESTRICTING UFWU PICKET ACTIVITY. ONE JUDGE HAS BEEN QUOTED STATING INJUNCTIONS WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY IF UFWU CONDUCTED THEMSELVES TO NORMAL PICKETING ACTIVITY, WHICH THEY HAVE FAILED TO DO. TEAMSTERS LINE UP IN THE FIELDS BETWEEN UFWU PICKETS AND WORKERS IN THE FIELDS, WHICH RESULT IN CONFRONTATIONS.

UFWU IS ALSO CAUSING DISTURBANCES AT THE COUNTY JAIL IN BAKERSFIELD BY LAYING IN THE LOBBY, ETC.

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] LHM FOLLOWING. AIRMAIL COPY TO LOS ANGELES AND SEATTLE.

E N D

HOLD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 04 1973

TELETYPE

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Bates
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Kindley
Mrs. Hogan

NR 832 LA PLAIN

935PM NITEL 7-3-73 MAH

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

PHOENIX

SACRAMENTO

SEATTLE

FROM LOS ANGELES (44-2533) (P) 6P

b7C [redacted]

b7C [redacted]

UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS-VICTIMS, CR; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.

RE BUTEL TO SEATTLE, LOS ANGELES AND SACRAMENTO, 7-2-73.

THE FOLLOWING WAS FURNISHED BY [redacted] AND FROM NEWS MEDIA ACCOUNTS.

b7C, b7D

EX-104 REC 43

CESAR CHAVEZ, PRESIDENT, UNITED FARM WORKERS (UFW), AFL-CIO, UNTIL 4-15-73, HAD CONTRACTS WITH FARMERS AND COMPANIES GROWING TABLE GRAPES IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY, VICINITY INDIO, TO REPRESENT THEIR WORKERS. ON 4-15-73, THE UFW CONTRACTS RAN OUT AND FOR THE MOST PART WERE NOT RENEWED BY THE GROWERS. THE GROWERS INSTEAD SIGNED CONTRACTS

END PAGE ONE

16 JUL 6 1973

65 JUL 17 1973

391

6 [redacted]

b7C

15

WITH THE TEAMSTERS UNION.

AS A RESULT A UNION JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE HAS ENSUED BETWEEN THE TEAMSTERS AND UFW, AFL-CIO. THIS DISPUTE HAS RECEIVED NATIONWIDE PUBLICITY WITH GEORGE MEANEY, PRESIDENT, AFL-CIO, PLEDGING ONE POINT SIX MILLION STRIKE FUND TO THE UFW AND FRANK FITZSIMMONS, PRESIDENT OF TEAMSTERS ENGAGING IN PUBLIC STATEMENTS.

CESAR CHAVEZ CALLED FOR A STRIKE OF THE GROWERS WHO SIGNED WITH THE TEAMSTERS AND THIS STRIKE COMMENCED 4-16-73. THE STRIKE HAS INVOLVED ACTIVE PICKETING OF THE GRAPE VINEYARDS BY THE UFW AS WELL AS THE ORGANIZATION OR A NATIONWIDE SECONDARY BOYCOTT ON GRAPES. CESAR CHAVEZ HAS TRAVELLED TO WASHINGTON, D.C. WHERE HE HAS CONTACTED CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS. THE UFW REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH U. S. SENATORS WALTER MONDALE AND EDWARD KENNEDY.

DURING THE INITIAL STAGES OF THE STRIKE A CIVIL COURT ORDER WAS ISSUED BY INDIO SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE FRED MC THENY WHICH DETAILED STRIKE PROCEDURES AND RESTRICTIONS ON PICKETS.

[redacted] b7 D

END PAGE TWO

[redacted] b7(D)

ACTUAL HARVESTING OF THE GRAPES STARTED ABOUT 6-4-73, AND THE TEAMSTERS UNION BROUGHT IN THEIR MEMBERS TO PROTECT THE FIELD WORKERS ~~FOR~~ Fecil THE UFW PICKETS. AT THE HEIGHT OF THE STRIKE THE UFW HAD IN ~~ACCESS~~ EX OF ONE THOUSAND PICKETS AND THE TEAMSTERS BROUGHT IN APPROXIMATELY 350 MEMBERS. THE PICKETS WERE INSTRUCTED TO PICKET WITHIN SIXTY FEET OF THE PROPERTY LINE AND THE TEAMSTERS WERE TO STAY AT THE PROPERTY LINE WITH RSO DEPUTIES STATIONING THEMSELVES IN BETWEEN THE TWO FACTIONS. FIGHTS AND ASSAULTS BETWEEN UFW MEMBERS AND TEAMSTERS HAVE OCCURRED ON THE PICKET LINE AND ELSEWHERE AND MANY ARRESTS OF TEAMSTERS AND UFW MEMBERS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE RSO.

[redacted] (b7D)

END PAGE THREE

[redacted]

(b)(7)(D)

[redacted]

(b)(7)(D)

SIX ARSONS, ALL UNSOLVED IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY, ONE INVOLVING A LARGE PACKING SHIP OWNED BY A GRAPE GROWER VALUED AT $750,000; A $10,000 HAY FIRE; THE BURNING OF A LARGE NUMBER OF BOXES USED TO PACK GRAPES, AND THREE CAR FIRES.

END PAGE THREE

[redacted]

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO HAVE BEEN IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY AND HAVE BEEN ON THE SCENE MONITORING STRIKE ACTIVITIES. THEY CONTINUE TO REMAIN IN CONTACT WITH THE RSO.

ALSO A FIVE MAN U.S. SENATE INVESTIGATING TEAM FROM THE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY, LOOKED INTO THE DISPUTE AND QUESTIONED WORKERS, GROWERS AND OFFICIALS OF BOTH UNIONS.

MOST OF THE GRAPE HARVEST IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY WILL BE CONCLUDED WITHIN APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS, HOWEVER, A SMALL AMOUNT OF PICKING BY INDIVIDUAL GROWERS MAY CONTINUE THROUGH JULY. MONDAY, 7-9-73, GRAPE PICKING IS DUE TO BEGIN IN THE ARVIN, CALIFORNIA AREA AND THE RSO ANTICIPATES MORE OF THE UFW STRIKERS AND TEAMSTERS WILL PROCEED TO THAT AREA AND TO THE MARICOPA COUNTY AREA IN ARIZONA.

END PAGE FIVE

[redacted] b7D

THERE HAVE VIRTUALLY BEEN NO INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE STRIKE SINCE 6-30-73, AND [redacted] BELIEVES THE STRIKE IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY IS VIRTUALLY OVER. THEY HAVE RETURNED [redacted] b7D. THE UFW IS DOWN TO 850 PICKETS AS OF 7-3-73, AND THE TEAMSTERS DOWN TO APPROXIMATELY 50-70 MEMBERS. [redacted] BELIEVES THE MAIN STRIKE ACTIVITY IN CONNECTION WITH THIS UNION JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE WILL NOW MOVE TO THE ARVIN, CALIFORNIA, AREA AND TO MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA.

NO KNOWN INCIDENTS OF POLICE BRUTALITY HAVE BEEN ALLEGED IN CONNECTION WITH THE POLICING OF THE STRIKE IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY.

ON 4-26-73, 8 COACHELLA VALLEY GRAPE GROWERS WERE NAMES AS DEFENDANTS IN A $32,025,000 LAWSUIT FILED IN SUPERIOR COURT, INDIO, BY THE UFW. THE LAWSUIT ALLEGED THAT THE GROWERS "MALICIOUSLY AND WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION, ENTERED INTO A CONSPIRACY AND A SYSTEMIZED CAMPAIGN OF TERRORISM, INTIMIDATION, THREATS, ASSAULTS, BATTERIES AND COERSION TO

END PAGE ~~FIVE~~ SIX

LA 44-2533

FORCEFULLY PREVENT" THE UFW "FROM EXERCISING THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF FREE SPEECH AND EXPRESSION." THE SUIT, WHICH IS A CROSS-COMPLAINT TO LEGAL ACTION TAKEN BY THE GROWERS ASKS FOR ACTUAL DAMAGES OF $25,000 AND PUNITIVE DAMAGES TOTALING $2 MILLION.

CLOSE CONTACT IS BEING MAINTAINED WITH [redacted] b2D
[redacted] REGARDING THIS MATTER.

[redacted]

INFORMATION COPY FURNISHED PHOENIX INASMUCH AS THIS UNION JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE APPARENTLY WILL MOVE TO THAT AREA.

END

MHOLD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 06 1973

TELETYPE

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Daise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

NR 8 PX PLAIN

935 PM 7-5-73 NITEL JRL

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

LOS ANGELES (44-2533)

SACRAMENTO

SEATTLE

FROM PHOENIX (44-652) (P) (3)

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS-VICTIM; CR; CRA- 1964

RE LA TEL 7-3-73.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES, FOLLOWING INFO OBTAINED JULY 5, INSTANT FROM [redacted] AND [redacted]

GRAPE GROWERS CONTRACTS WITH UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION IN MARICOPA COUNTY EXPIRED IN APRIL, 1973 AND WERE NOT RENEWED. NO CONTRACT YET SIGNED BY GROWERS WITH TEAMSTERS UNION OR ANYONE ELSE; PICKING PRESENTLY IN PROGRESS IN MARICOPA COUNTY BEING DONE BY NONUNION LABOR. UFW PRESENTLY PICKETING GROWERS LOCATED MARICOPA COUNTY NORTHWEST OF CITY OF PHOENIX WITH ESTIMATED 150 PICKETS. PRINCIPAL GROWERS INVOLVED

END PGE ONE

EX-104 REC 43 173-7333-5

JUL 6 1973

[redacted]

65 JUL 17 1973

22

PAGE TWO

PX 44-652

ARE [redacted] b7c

[redacted] ON JUNE 29, 1973, UFW PICKETS CHASED PICKERS FROM [redacted] AND SET FIRE TO TRUCK. NO ARRESTS MADE . ON JULY 3, 1973, COMPLAINT FILED BY GROWERS IN SUPERIOR COURT, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA 279173 AGAINST UFW FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, INJUNCTION, AND DAMAGES REGARDING PICKETING OF GRAPE PICKERS. TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED.

[redacted] b7D

CESAR CHAVEZ, HEAD OF UFW, ARRIVED IN PHOENIX THIS DATE. NO TEAMSTER UNION MEMBERS OR OFFICIALS KNOWN TO BE INVOLVED IN DISPUTE TO DATE.

LOS ANGELES, SACRAMENTO, AND SEATTLE REQUESTED TO ADVISE PHOENIX IF INFO DEVELOPED ADDITIONAL MEMBERS UFW OR TEAMSTER UNION MEMBERS COMING TO PHOENIX AREA TO PARTICIPATE ABOVE SITUATION.

IN VIEW INFORMATION TEAMSTERS NOT INVOLVED, NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE TWO

PX 44-652

[redacted] (b7D)

[redacted] BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

24

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

b7c [redacted]

NR001 SA PLAIN

10:49PM NITEL 7/4/73 LPP

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

FROM SAN ANTONIO (P)

[redacted]

UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS. CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.

RE BUREAU NITEL 7/3/73.

COMPLAINANT CONTACTED TELEPHONICALLY 7/4/73 DECLINED PERSONAL INTERVIEW UNTIL HE COULD LEARN FROM HIS SOURCES HERE, WHO HAD VISITED CALIFORNIA, SOME SPECIFICS OF HIS GENERAL COMPLAINT IN WIRE TO BUREAU. HE WILL CONTACT FBI, SAN ANTONIO, 7/5/73, ACCORDINGLY.

COMPLAINANT UNDERSTANDS THAT MATTERS INVOLVING DISORDER AND PERSONAL SAFETY OF CITIZENS ARE WITHIN JURISDICTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

REC-32 EX-103 173-9333-6

COMPLAINANT WAS ADVISED THAT RESULTS WILL BE FURNISHED TO CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF DEPARTMENT FOR COURSE OF ACTION DEEMED NECESSARY IN ANY SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS HE MAY HAVE.

END.

15 JUL 5 1973

[redacted] b7c

HOLD 87 JUL 18 1973

25

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Boise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bates
Mr. Fenderson
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Jones
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

TELETYPE

ST

NR 018 SF PLAIN

7:42PM NITEL 7-6-73 MEB

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR

FROM: SAN FRANCISCO (44-1348) 2 PAGES

UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS, CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964.

RE BUREAU NITEL TO SAN FRANCISCO, DATED 7-5-73.

ON 7-6-73, [redacted], ADVISED THAT HE WAS CONCERNED BECAUSE HE FELT THAT LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COULD NOT CONTAIN THE VIOLENCE IN COACHELLA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, BETWEEN CESAR CHAVEZ'S UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION AND THE TEAMSTERS UNION MEMBERS IN THE VALLEY. [redacted] SAID THAT HE HAS NOT REVIEWED THE SITUATION PERSONALLY BUT THAT HE HAS READ NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE ACTIVITES AND HAVE TALKED TO PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN THERE. HE SAID THAT THE DISTURBANCES WERE BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS MENTIONED AND THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL WERE NOT INVOLVED IN ANY ACTION OF POLICE BRUTALITY. HE SAID THAT HE BELIEVES THE ALLEGED VIOLENCE IS BY THE TWO GROUPS ONLY. HE DOES NOT HAVE ANY

END OF PAGE ONE

173-9333-7

REC-67

JUL 10 1973

[redacted]

26

KNOWLEDGE THAT THE INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED CROSSED STATE LINES WITH THE INTENT TO RIOT OR CREATE DISTURBANCES.

[redacted] STATED THAT HE WAS UNAWARE OF THE FBI'S JURISDICTION IN SUCH MATTERS. HE WAS ADVISED BY THE INTERVIEWING AGENT THAT CIVIL DISORDERS AND CIVIL UNREST ARE PROBLEMS OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. b7c, D

LHM TO FOLLOW.

END

HOLD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 10 1973

TELETYPE

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gray
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

NR008 SE PLAINTEXT

902 PM NITEL 7/9/73 TIM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SEATTLE (44-592) (RUC) 1P

[redacted]

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS; CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1964.

[redacted]

RE SEATTLE NITEL AND AIRTEL 7/6/73.

[redacted]

[redacted] INTERVIEWED INSTANT AND ADVISED THAT HE DOES NOT KNOW OF ANY SPECIFIC ACTS OF CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST CHICANOS OR FILIPINOS. FURTHER STATES HE IS NOT AWARE OF ANY CONSPIRACY ON PART OF TEAMSTERS OR GROWERS TO COMMIT ANY ACTS OF VIOLENCE, AND IS FURTHER NOT AWARE OF ANY ACTS OF MURDER, ARSON, BEATINGS OR KIDNAPPINGS.

STATES HE BECAME ALARMED WHEN NEWS MEDIA REPORTED ARMED STRUGGLES IN COACHELLA VALLEY WHERE HE CURRENTLY HAS RELATIVES RESIDING.

EX-104

LHM FOLLOWS.

E N D

REC-67 173-9333-

REC 7 FBIHQ RDR

5 JUL 10 1973

[redacted]

9 JUL 17 1973

28

PLAINTEXT TELETYPE NITEL

TO SACS LOS ANGELES (44-2533) 7/6/73
PHOENIX (44-652)
SACRAMENTO
SEATTLE

[redacted]

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI

UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS. CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.

FOR INFORMATION RECEIVING OFFICES, THE INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED AT BUREAU REQUEST UNDER ABOVE CAPTION IS SPECIFICALLY AIMED AT GATHERING SUFFICIENT INFORMATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT SO THAT A JUDGMENT CAN BE MADE BY THEM AS TO THE VALIDITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS ALLEGED BY RECENT CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE FBIHQ.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES IS THE CURRENT LIMITED CIVIL RIGHTS INQUIRY TO BE EXPANDED INTO A GENERAL INVESTIGATION OF THE LONG-STANDING DISPUTE GOING ON BETWEEN

EX-103 REC-51 173-9333-9

[redacted]:sek
(3)

SEE NOTE PAGE 3 . . .

1 JUL 10 1973

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baine
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

4 13 PM
TELETYPE

JUL 17 1973 TELETYPE UNIT

29

TELETYPE TO SACS, LOS ANGELES, PHOENIX, SACRAMENTO AND SEATTLE
RE UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS

THE TEAMSTERS-GROWERS AND THE UNITED FARM WORKERS - PICKERS.

UNDER THE ABOVE CAPTION, YOU ARE TO SPECIFICALLY RESPOND TO BUREAU INQUIRY AND CONDUCT NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION. LEADS OUTSTANDING TO FURTHER FOLLOW THE PROGRESS OF THE LABOR DISPUTE AND TO REPORT ON THE ALLEGED MOVEMENT OF THE DISPUTE INTO THE PHOENIX AREA, AS SET FORTH IN PHOENIX TELETYPE 7/5/73, ARE TO BE IMMEDIATELY DISCONTINUED AND NOT HANDLED AS PART OF THIS CIVIL RIGHTS MATTER. THIS CONFIRMS BUTELCAL TO PHOENIX 7/6/73, IN THIS REGARD.

SHOULD SOME SUBSTANTIVE VIOLATION OR RESPONSIBILITY UNDER BUREAU JURISDICTION BECOME EVIDENT DURING THE INSTANT LABOR DISPUTE, SUCH VIOLATION OR RESPONSIBILITY IS TO BE HANDLED SEPARATELY UNDER APPROPRIATE CAPTION AND NOT MADE A PART OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS INQUIRY PRESENTLY BEING MADE.

30

TELETYPE TO SACS, LOS ANGELES, PHOENIX, SACRAMENTO AND SEATTLE
RE UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS.

NOTE: In recent days, several communications have been received at FBIHQ asking for immediate FBI investigation into unspecified violations of civil rights of minority race members of United Farm Workers in Coachella Valley, California. Alleged violations are purportedly as a result of a labor dispute that has been going on in the area for almost ten years involving organizing efforts of the teamsters and the United Farm Workers. Our present interest in this matter is strictly limited to determining the validity of the alleged Civil Rights violations. We are closely coordinating with the Civil Rights Division. Offices involved have been responding to FBIHQ initiated inquiries but are expanding the matter beyond the area of immediate interest by advising that, "the matter (labor dispute) will be followed." Phoenix has carried the matter beyond the scope of Civil Rights interest by setting forth a lead for several offices to advise Phoenix regarding movement of the labor dispute into the Phoenix Division. This teletype is designed to get the captioned inquiry back on the intended Civil Rights track and to insure we do not become involved in an over-all investigation of the labor dispute under a Civil Rights caption. This was telephonically discussed 7/6/73, by SA [redacted] with Phoenix Supervisor [redacted] b7c which call is herein confirmed.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 07 1973

TELETYPE

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Henderson
Mr. Conmy
Mr. Kerr
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

NR009 SE PLAIN

9:06 PM NITEL 7/6/73 DCA

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SEATTLE (44-592) 2P

[redacted] b7c

UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS, CIVIL RIGHTS; [redacted] b7c
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964.

RE BUREAU NITEL TO SEATTLE, 7/2/73.

[redacted] b7c

TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED FOR PERSONAL APPOINTMENT ON 7/6/73 AT WHICH TIME HE RELATED THAT HE DID NOT HAVE TIME AND REQUESTED TELEPHONIC INTERVIEW.

ON INTERVIEW, [redacted] STATED THAT HE DOES NOT HAVE ANY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST CHICANO OR PHILIPPINE WORKERS NOR DOES HE HAVE ANY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF TEAMSTERS COMMITTING ANY GRAVE ACTS AGAINST THE UNITED FARM WORKERS MEMBERS. STATES HIS INFORMATION WAS BASED ON TV AND RADIO REPORTS IN THIS MATTER. b7c

REC 98 173-9333-10

EFFORTS TO LOCATE [redacted] HAS [redacted] b7c

END PAGE ONE

EX-103

JUL 10 1973

[redacted] b7c

F-2,3

32

DETERMINED THAT [redacted] b7c

SEATTLE HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH [redacted] b7c TO HAVE HIM CONTACT THE FBI ON HIS ARRIVAL IN SEATTLE SO INTERVIEW MAY BE CONDUCTED.

SEATTLE WILL INTERVIEW [redacted] AND SUBMIT TELETYPE SUMMARY AND LHM. b7c

E N D

WA HOLD

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/11/73

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (44-2330)(P)

RE: UNSUBS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS;
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

173-9333-6

ReSAnitel, 7/4/73; and Bunitel, 7/4/73.

Complainant on re-contact telephonically 7/11/73, stated that he had obtained some specifics of his wire complaint to the Bureau in this matter.

[redacted] stated that he was presently drafting a letter to the FBI locally at San Antonio setting forth details of what he had learned through inquiry among his sources.

Upon receipt of [redacted] letter, it will be furnished to the Bureau as an LHM.

ST-102

REC-8

173-9333-11

2-Bureau
2-SA
[redacted] cgf
(4)

JUL 14 1973

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

58 JUL 25 1973

NR 012 SC PLAIN

9-56 PM NITEL 7/18/73 RRH

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SACRAMENTO (62-0)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 19 1973

TELETYPE

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Ge[illegible]
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Mill[illegible]
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conmy
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

UNITED FARM WORKER'S UNION; TEAMSTER'S UNION - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

[redacted]

RE BUREAU NITEL TO LOS ANGELES, PHOENIX, SACRAMENTO, AND SEATTLE DATED 7/6/73. RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO SACRAMENTO DATED 7/13/73. 44-57102-1

SINCE 6:00 AM 7/18/73, APPROXIMATELY 400 ARRESTS MADE OF MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKER'S UNION (UFWU) PICKET LINES, BY KERN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEAR LAMONT, CALIFORNIA AREA.

ARRESTS MADE SUBSEQUENT TO VIOLATION OF INJUNCTIONS ISSUED BY KERN COUNTY SUPERIOR COURTS RESTRICTING PICKETING ACTIVITIES BY UFWU.

MASS VIOLATIONS OF THE INJUNCTIONS PLANNED, WITH ALL NEWS MEDIA FURNISHED ADVANCED NOTICE BY UFWU, WHO PUBLICLY STATED THE PURPOSE OF THE VIOLATIONS WERE TO TEST INJUNCTIONS.

END PAGE ONE

REC-3 173-9333-12

EX-105

JUL 2[illegible]

55 JUL 30 1973

35

[redacted] b7D

NO REPORTED CONFRONTATIONS BETWEEN UFWU AND TEAMSTERS.

NO ALLEGED VIOLATIONS REPORTED OF FEDERAL LAW OVER WHICH THE FBI HAS JURISDICTION.

ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY IN VIEW OF CR COMPLAINTS MADE IN SACRAMENTO CASE [redacted] CAPTIONED [redacted] b7c [redacted], AS SET FORTH IN RE BU AIRTEL.

E N D

TJT FBI WASHDC CLR

[redacted]

PLA 19

b7c

July 11, 1973

William De. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Ruckelshaus:

I urge you as Acting Director of the F.B.I. to investigate recent developments in the dispute between the Teamsters and the United Farm Workers in California's Coachella Valley.

The violence of the strike has so escalated over the past month that a federal investigation is certainly in order. The eye-witness accounts from [redacted] working in the Valley, as well as accounts of other [redacted] in the area, are ample evidence that the Teamsters have unleashed a violent attack on the United Farm Workers. If the present situation continues to grow worse, we will have many more people injured or perhaps killed. b7c

I look to the Department of Justice, and particularly the F.B.I., to uphold the law. The tactics that have been used in the strike are without question against the law. I hope that you will prove that no one, not even the Teamsters, is beyond the law. As a Christian who is incensed by the injustice of the situation, [redacted] I urge you to send investigators to Coachella. b7c

Thank you for your immediate consideration of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b7c

73-9333-13

REC-47

b7c

[redacted]sar

JUL 2? 1973

ST-102

37

CORRESPONDENCE

[redacted] b7c

July 20, 1973

ST-102

REC-47

[redacted] b7c

Dear [redacted] b7c

Your communication of July 11th addressed to former Acting Director William D. Ruckelshaus has been received. Based upon the information you furnished and, in the absence of an indication that a Federal law within our jurisdiction has been violated, we have no authority to conduct an investigation.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 24
JUL 20 1973
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles disclose no record identifiable with [redacted]. Reply coordinated with the Accounting and Fraud and Criminal Sections of the General Investigative Division.

[redacted] mks (3) b7c

Assoc. Dir. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Cong. Serv. ___
Corr. & Crm. Research ___
Press Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] b7c

38

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/9/73

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (44-2533)(P)

RE: UNSUBS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CR; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

173-9333-4

Re Los Angeles teletype to Bureau 7/3/73.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM captioned as above.

Enclosed for Phoenix, Sacramento and Seattle are two copies each of above LHM for information purposes and to assist in investigation being conducted by those divisions. One copy of the LHM is designated for the USA at Los Angeles.

On 7/3/73, USA WILLIAM D. KELLER advised the Los Angeles Division his office had received an inquiry concerning the above strike from the U. S. Department of Justice.

The information contained in the LHM was furnished by the persons indicated to SA [redacted] on the dates indicated.

The confrontation between the United Farm Workers and the Teamsters, as described in the LHM, is a union jurisdictional dispute and no further action is being taken by Los Angeles at this time, UACB.

REC-105 173-9333-14

This case will be maintained in a pending status pending receipt of results of investigation requested of Seattle and Sacramento by the Bureau.

JUL 13 1973

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Phoenix (Enc. 2)
2 - Sacramento (Enc. 2)
2 - Seattle (Enc. 2)
3 - Los Angeles
(1-173-5496)
pif (11)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
July 9, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

The following information was furnished by [redacted], and also obtained from news media accounts where indicated:

b7D

The United Farm Workers (UFW), an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, for a number of years under their President Cesar Chavez, attempted to organize the grape pickers and obtain labor contracts with the grape growers in the Coachella Valley, Indio, California, as well as other areas in the State of California. Grape growers and producers were struck and a nationwide boycott of grapes was organized by Cesar Chavez. On April 15, 1970, the UFW made its first big breakthrough when Mr. Chavez signed labor contracts with virtually all of the large grape growers in the Coachella Valley.

D.C.

On April 15, 1973, these contracts expired and for the most part were not renewed with the UFW. Instead 83 percent of the growers in the Coachella Valley signed contracts with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

As a result a union jurisdictional dispute ensued between the UFW, AFL-CIO and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Cesar Chavez called for a strike against the Coachella Valley grape growers who had signed with the Teamsters and this strike commenced April 16, 1973. Grape vineyards were picketed and the UFW announced the organization of another nationwide secondary boycott against grapes produced by growers who signed with the Teamsters.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents

173-9333-14 40

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS: CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

This strike received nationwide publicity and Cesar Chavez traveled to Washington, D.C. for the announced purpose of contacting Congressmen and such Senators as Edward Kennedy. George Meaney, President of the AFL-CIO, announced that his union was backing its union affiliate, the UFW, with a 1.6 million dollar strike fund and Frank Fitzsimmons, President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, made public statements defending the position of his union.

During the initial stages of the strike a civil court order was issued by Indio Superior Court Judge Fred Metheny which detailed strike procedures and restrictions on pickets. [redacted] b7D

The "Press Enterprise", Riverside, California, in an article on Page B-1 in its issue of April 28, 1973, reported that eight Coachella Valley grape growers were named defendants in a $32,025,000 lawsuit filed in Superior Court, Indio, by the UFW on April 27, 1973.

The lawsuit alleged that the defendants "maliciously and without justification, entered into a conspiracy and systemized campaign of terrorism, intimidation, threats, assaults, batteries and coercion to forcefully prevent" the UFW "from exercising their Constitutional rights of free speech and expression".

According to the article the suit was a cross-complaint to earlier legal action taken by the growers and asked for actual damages of $25,000 plus exemplary and punitive damages totaling 32 million dollars.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

According to an article on Page 1 of the Coachella Valley Sun, Coachella, California, captioned "Senate Investigators Leave, New Suit Filed in Grape Strike", in its issue dated May 3, 1973, a five man investigating team from the United States Senate Labor Committee arrived in the Coachella Valley to look into the dispute. They left the valley after about three days of questioning officials of both unions, workers and growers. According to this article, Gene Mittleman, Republican Minority Counsel for the Community, commented that the investigation was at its beginning, not the end, and reports of their findings were not appropriate yet.

Representatives of the Community Relations Division of the Department of Justice in Los Angeles and San Francisco also arrived in the Coachella Valley and monitored on the scene activities of the strike. They continue to remain in contact with the RCSO.

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7D

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UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

[redacted]

b7c
b7D

-The Teamsters intimated that the UFW was bringing in "hit men" in connection with their contact with [redacted]

b7c
b7D

Nevada

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

b7c

43

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] b7c b7D

On June 4, 1973, the actual picking of the grapes began and the UFW had 504 pickets on the line while the Teamsters fielded 90 Teamster guards which they said had been brought in to protect the farm workers from the UFW pickets. At the height of the strike the UFW had in excess of 1,000 pickets on the picket line and the Teamsters had as many as 250 to 350 Guards. By Court order, the UFW pickets were instructed not to form their picket line closer than 60 feet from the growers property line and the Teamsters were to stay behind the property line. RCSO deputies were stationed in between the two factions. During the week of June 4 - 9, 1973, rumors circulated on the picket line that meetings in progress between George Meaney of AFL-CIO and Frank Fitzsimmons were being held to mediate the strike. Other rumors were that the AFL-CIO was bringing in "heavies" including "hit men" from Las Vegas [redacted] and members of the Seafarers Union, an AFL-CIO affiliate. The Teamsters and Seafarers reportedly are arch rivals and [redacted] considered the potential for violence extremely high. On June 8, 1973, an AFL-CIO b7c b7D

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UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

national leadership task force of six ranking members of the Executive Council, including Paul Hall, President of the Seafarers Union arrived in the Coachella Valley. This coincided with rumors that members of the Seafarers Union would be in the valley in large numbers to support the UFW activity and tension was high in Teamster ranks. Calif.

On June 16, 1973, when no Teamster guards were present, UFW pickets entered two fields and began chasing workers which resulted in a number of fights. In one field the pickets were lead by UFW Team Captain [redacted] and seven arrests were made. Another UFW Team Captain named [redacted] told the RCSO he intended to lead his picket line which had grown to 450 pickets into the field, however, he was prevented from doing so. Cesar Chavez arrived on the line thereafter and no further field entries occurred and the picketing became orderly. b7c Calif.

On June 18, 1973, at 4:20 AM UFW pickets totaling 837 arrived in the Indio farm labor camp and blocked the entrance so none of the workers could leave for the fields. An unoccupied car was burned and at about 4:40 AM approximately 25 Teamster organizers headed by William Grami, Sr., Chief Organizer for the Western Conference of Teamsters arrived. Half the UFW pickets entered the camp and if Teamster workers attempted to leave for their jobs UFW pickets blocked their path, kicking and striking workers vehicles with flag sticks. Calif.

At approximately 5:00 AM, [redacted] informed law enforcement personnel on the scene that rocks had been thrown by the UFW. It was then determined that [redacted] had received a head injury and was bleeding profusely. [redacted] left with [redacted] and was treated at a local hospital. He had apparently been hit by a rock or other such object. b7c

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UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

On June 20, 1973, a UFW force of 950 pickets moved into the small community of Mecca, California, located south of Indio, sealing off the town by blocking roads and harassing the grape workers in their vehicles and homes. This activity prevented workers from going to work for a period of time.

In connection with this incident efforts were made to block the road and for the first time [redacted] were subject to attack. With UFW pickets on both sides of the road, "barbs" shaped out of nails were scattered on the roadway and the tires of the Sheriff's Office vehicles were flattened.

The same date 30 to 40 UFW pickets entered a field and when RCSO units arrived they came upon a violent confrontation. There were about ten Teamster guards and about 50 UFW pickets present. Three Teamsters had been badly beaten and they pointed out [redacted] b7c

Calif.

According to [redacted] the Teamsters throughout the strike have had orders not to resist arrest by law enforcement personnel and whenever a Teamster was arrested he immediately stopped fighting and passively submitted to the arrest. b7c b7D

The incidents on June 19 and 20, 1973, particularly the assaults on [redacted] greatly agitated the Teamster rank and file. b7c

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UNKNOWN SUBJECTS:
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS: CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b7D

On Saturday morning, June 23, 1973, about 450 UFW pickets assembled at an asparagus field and picketed about 30 workers working in the field who normally were employed by the growers during the grape harvest. About 150 Teamsters arrived on the scene and formed two lines. One UFW line and one Teamster line bulged forward, contact was made, and a fight ensued. Someone in the other line of Teamsters yelled that a rock had been thrown and a fire cracker thereafter exploded after which the Teamsters moved out in unison toward the pickets. Numerous fights ensued with both sides using wooden clubs and irrigation pipe found at the scene, as weapons. Within one minute the Teamsters had swept the field clean of pickets. A short time later about 100 Teamsters attached approximately 50 UFW pickets in the field area. The incident was recorded on video tape and the RCMS enforcements arrived and all arrests (six Teamster and five UFW) were made.

The tactics being used by the UFW when they sealed off the city of Mecca and the Indio farm labor camp apparently was having an emboldening effect on the workers as was the utilization of bull horns on the strike line by the UFW. Also "camp visits" to workers homes and the farm labor camps were having an upsetting effect and making workers uneasy.

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UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964.

The Teamsters apparently felt that the UFW intimidation and harassment of the workers was deteriorating the Teamsters position. This apparently caused a major policy change on the part of the Western Conference of Teamsters [redacted] information over the weekend of June 23-24, 1973, that such a policy change had been accomplished at the Joint Council level. [redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7C+D

[redacted] of the Western Conference of Teamsters is headed by President Jim Lasly and includes 52 Teamster locals in Southern California. Representatives of this council reportedly met on about Thursday, June 21, 1973, at which time the policy change was made. [redacted] does not know where the meeting took place or the identities of persons present with the exception of [redacted] At this strategy or policy session they reportedly decided because of the deteriorating position to take affirmative action against UFW to end the strike. b7D b7C

The above described riot incident in the asparagus field on Saturday, June 23, 1973, was alleged to be an example of this strategy session. To implement the policy, the Teamsters Union would continue to build its manpower to a total of 200 guards by June 25, 1973, and then move, in coordinated groups, to UFW picket locations. The Teamsters according to the plan would attack the UFW pickets in bursts of violence to last 30 to 60 seconds. Principal objects of attack would be UFW leaders. During the afternoon and evening, floating squads of Teamsters would rove the Southern valley area performing "vineyard patrol, camp visits and house visits" both on UFW and Teamster members. According to this information the Teamsters intended to escalate the violence until Wednesday, June 27, 1973, when they expected that the UFW would fold under the pressure and leave the area. If the AFL-CIO called in "heavies", it was the Teamsters plan to in turn call in sufficient additional manpower to sustain the activity.

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UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VIOLENCE
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

[redacted] also received information [redacted] from New York that he had [redacted] following the Saturday riot to have the "heavies" brought in. Logically the AFL-CIO could not have the manpower deployed until June 27, 1973, and they agreed to hold off bringing them in for one additional day. b7c b7D

On Sunday, June 24, 1973, the Teamsters formed a single caravan and roamed throughout the southern valley area. No incidents were reported as no UFW pickets were out.

On Monday, June 25, 1973, UFW had about 750 pickets and the Teamsters, about 200 Teamster guards. At approximately 5:00 AM, June 25, 1973, a UFW car caravan and a Teamster car caravan made contact and a Teamster vehicle stopped in the roadway forcing a UFW vehicle to stop. Fights ensued and a Teamster began smashing out the windows of a UFW car. Deputies also observed a Teamster hit one of the UFW members in the head. The Teamsters were arrested and the rest left the area.

Following the above incident the UFW set up picket lines at various locations and Cesar Chavez was present on the line. The Teamsters brought in about 100 men all surround of the UFW. [redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] Thereafter [redacted] a Teamster field Captain, two Lieutenant [redacted] that they had called off the attack because of [redacted] because of the cameras and news media at the scene. b7c b7D

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UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS: CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

The entire strike situation remained volatile during the period June 25-29, 1973, and the RCSO committed heavy manpower in riot gear forming a line between the two unions. At no time did the Teamsters attack, however, there were several occasions when one or two Teamsters bolted through the lines and physically assaulted pickets.

The "Daily Enterprise", Riverside, California, in its issue dated June 28, 1973, on Page B-1 in an article captioned "Teamster Official Blamed For Ordering Violence" stated that Dave Bradley and Murray Westgate, two representatives of Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons, said that both of them had personally faced violence from Ralph Cotner. Bradley and Westgate, both of Las Vegas, were sent into the valley by Fitzsimmons "to be his pipeline for information and to handle Teamster public relations."

Nevada

Calif.

The article indicated that there was apparently a power struggle going on between the national Teamster organization and the Western Conference of Teamsters.

The article stated that Ray Griego, who had worked for the Teamsters in the Coachella Valley, and who had been fired by Ralph Cotner, June 18, 1973, had stated that Ralph Cotner was responsible for the violence on the part of the Teamsters.

Calif

As a result of the above confrontation between the UFW and the Teamsters, many fights and assaults on the picket lines occurred during the strike. [redacted]

670
670

670

50

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VIOLENCE
CIVIL RIGHTS: CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1968

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] estimates that the grape picking in the Coachella Valley will be largely concluded in approximately two weeks with a small amount of picking continuing through July by individual growers. On Monday, July 9, 1973, picking is scheduled to begin in the Arvin, California area and it is anticipated that most of the UFW strikers and Teamsters will proceed to that area and to Maricopa County in Arizona. b7D

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UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

The "Daily Enterprise" dated July 5, 1973, in an article on Page 3-1 captioned "Teamsters Pull Out Guards; Cite Better Law Enforcement" stated that William Grant, Director of the Western Conference of Teamsters Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee said on July 4, 1973, that his union "will immediately withdraw all guards from agricultural areas being picketed by the UFW Union.

"We are leaving," Grant said, "because we believe that local law enforcement agencies have realized the need for increasing their forces to the point where their protection appears adequate."

No known incidents of police brutality have been reported or alleged in connection with the policing of this strike in the Coachella Valley by the RCSO, Indio Police Department or Coachella Police Department.

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] b7c

July 11, 1973

Unknown Subjects; United Farm Workers - Victim

Dear Mr. [redacted] b7c

I am sorry for the slight delay in responding to your request of July 4, 1973 for further information on illegal attacks on the United Farm Workers in the Coachella Valley of California.

I had sent a telegram on June 29, 1973 to Mr. William Ruckelshaus, Acting Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C., requesting an investigation of these attacks against the United Farm Workers, which were then being reported in the daily press.

In response to your request for further information, I have learned of the following incidents in late June:

1. June 21, 1973: A citrus rach foreman, mistaken by Teamster "organizers" for a farmworker, was run off the road, pulled from his pickup, beaten, and stabbed. His attackers were apprehended in the act of dumping him into the Salton Sea by Riverside County Sheriffs.

2. June 22, 1973: Teamsters or Teamster agents set fire in a midnight attack to the house trailer of Fancisco Campos, a migrant farmworker from Texas.

3. June 22, 1973: Teamsters or their agents driving a flat bed truck forced a United Farm Worker driven car off the road and smashed it with large rocks in front of Sheriff's deputies who arrested them for felonious assault.

4. June 23, 1973: Over 200 Teamster-hired agents ambushed a group of striking United Farm Worker Members and Riverside County Sheriffs with baseball bats, ice picks, and chains, sending several to the hospital. All but 18 escaped arrest by the sheriffs. ST-110

REC-3 173-9333-15

5. June 25, 1973: A car with United Farm Worker members inside was forced off the road, the women thrown to the side, while Teamster-hired agents attacked the men with clubs.

6. June 25, 1973: Roving gangs of 30 or more Teamster agents attacked farmworkers as well as some United Church of Christ clergymen who witnessed the attacks.

Acknow. not necessary [redacted] b7c

ENCLOSURE

5 JUL 30 1973

[redacted] b7c

CORRESPONDENCE

53

b7c

The above incidents all tock place in the Coachella Valley of California.

Local law enforcement authorities are obviously aware of these incidents, but I would hope and, in fact, urge that the Federal Bureau of Investigation carry out a field investigation of these attacks in order to insure that those persons who are violating the legal and constitutional rights of U.S. citizens are apprehended and stopped as soon as possible.

Yours Truly,

b7c [redacted] COMPLAINANT

cc: Mr. William Ruckelshaus, Acting Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

enclosure: Copy of Telegram to Mr. Ruckelshaus
June 29, 1973

western union

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION CO

[redacted] b7c

4702

173

5124332311 NL TDEN SAN ANTONIO TX 100 06-29 0412P EST
PMS MR WILLIAM RUCKELSHAUS
ACTING DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON DC
REQUEST IMMEDIATE AND THOROUGH FIELD INVESTIGATION OF ILLEGAL
TERRORISM REPORTED DAILEY IN NEWSPAPERS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED FARM WORKERS IN COACHELLA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA. VERY URGENT
BECAUSE CITIZEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ARE BEING VIOLATED.
YOUR AGENCY HAS A LEGAL OBLIGATION AND DUTY TO PROTECT CONSTITUTIONA
L RIGHTS OF THE UNITED FARM WORKERS IN CALIFORNIA. PLEASE RESPOND
TO
[redacted] b7c

173-9333-15

55

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/3/73

FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (44-NEW) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS -
VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Re Sacramento tel to Bureau dated 7/3/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and 5 copies of LHM.

It is noted some of the information contained in referenced teletype is not being set forth in the LHM as it is felt it should not be disseminated without further documentation.

EXP-PROC

SI-106

REC-37

JUL 9 1973

2CRD-070(G) [redacted] ICC
ICRM-64 7/19/73

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Sacramento
[redacted] gs
(4)

b7c

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Sacramento, California

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 3, 1973

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
UNITED FARM WORKERS -
VICTIMS

In 1963 the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization (AFL-CIO) founded the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC) headed by AFL-CIO organizer Al Green. At this time the fillipino farm workers were the primary target.

In 1965, the AWOC conducted a small strike of fillipino workers and some Mexican laborers at Arvin, California, which was supported by the United Farm Workers Association (UFWA), headed by Cesar Chavez. In September, 1965 the UFWA entered into the strike with the AWOC, receiving support from various civil rights workers.

The UFWA was originally organized by people who split from the Committee Services Organization (CSO) a Mexican-American organization designed to further and improve life of the Mexican-American in the United States.

In late 1965 the AWOC and UFWA combined into the United Farm Workers Organization Committee (UFWOC) under the AFL-CIO.

- -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLO:

57

1/13-9-16

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
UNITED FARM WORKERS -
VICTIMS

In 1966 and 1967 many growers of farm produce signed labor contracts with the UFWOC, which contracts are expiring in 1973. The UFWOC had previously concentrated their organizing activity toward the hand laborers, grape pickers and like. The teamsters union, for several years, have already organized farm workers in agricultural enterprises orientated towards cybernization, the combination of man and machine utilized in agricultural products, such as truck drivers, other equipment operators and produce packing sheds.

The teamsters union previously had supported the UFWOC with men and money until about three years ago. During the past two or three years the teamsters and UFWOC, since changed to the United Farm Workers Union (UFWU), have become involved in jurisdictional disputes with the teamsters claiming the UFWU have attempted to sign contracts with packing shed and cybernetic orientated agricultural activity, which was already organized under the teamsters. The UFWU have claimed teamster organizing activity among field laborers.

The growers claim the UFWU has not been sufficiently organized with hiring halls, and could not and did not furnish the necessary labor manpower to the growers when needed.

The teamsters have begun signing contracts with growers, claiming they are sufficiently organized to furnish the necessary labor supply to growers.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
UNITED FARM WORKERS -
VICTIMS

[redacted]

b7D

Members of the teamsters union line up in the fields between UFWU pickets and teamster workers in the fields, which result in confrontations.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/6/73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, L.L.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Bates
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Bradley
Mrs. Hogan

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (44-592) (P)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS -
VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS
ACT 1964

Re Seattle nitel to Bureau, 7/6/73.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are an original and five copies of an LHM which is self explanatory. Also enclosed is one copy each for Los Angeles and Sacramento.

Referenced nitel pointed out that [redacted] who also sent a letter in this matter to FBI HQ was in Eastern Washington State recruiting farm labor and would be interviewed on his return to Seattle.

[redacted] was advised by SA [redacted] who conducted this investigation that matters involving civil disorder and personal safety are within the jurisdiction of local authorities. He was further advised any complaints that he made would be furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 6)
1 - Los Angeles (44-2533) (Encl. 1) (Info)
1 - Sacramento (Encl. 1) (Info)
2 - Seattle
[redacted]/rlg
(6)

ST-102 REC-63 473-9333-17

JUL 20 1973

2CRD-070(6)
1CRA-64
7/19/73

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL 31 1973

60

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

SE 44-592

LEADS:

SEATTLE

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON:

Will inteview [redacted] DK

61

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 6, 1973

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
UNITED FARM WORKERS -
VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS
ACT OF 1964

complainant

The following wire was received at Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C. from [redacted] b7c

"I demand that the FBI investigate the conspiracy of growers and teamsters to violate the civil rights of Chicano and Philippino farm workers. The Teamsters are committing grave acts of violence against the United Farm Worker members. The farm workers are non-violent and refuse to retaliate against these violent attacks. Justice demands that the F.B.I. investigate this matter of national concern."

Attempts were made on July 5, 1973, to contact [redacted] b7c with negative results.

On July 6, 1973, [redacted] was telephonically contacted at his residence, [redacted] telephone number [redacted] for the purpose of making an appointment for a personal interview. [redacted] at this time stated that he did not have time for a personal appointment and requested that the matter be handled telephonically. b7c

- -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

173-[illegible]-7

62

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

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☐ For your information: _____

_____

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

63

FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7-9-73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (44-1348) (C)

SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
United Farm Workers - VICTIMS
Civil Rights;
Civil Rights Act of 1964

RE San Francisco nitel to the Bureau, dated 7/6/73.
Bureau nitel to San Francisco, dated 7/5/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM, pertaining to the above captioned subject, and the interview of [redacted]

b7c

2CRD-070(6) [redacted] 7/19/73
1CRA-64

ST-102

REC-63 173-9333-18

JUL 30 1973

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

b7c

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
1 - San Francisco
[redacted] kak
(2)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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_____

☐ For your information: _____

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXX

65 FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/9/73

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (44-592) (RUC)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

Re Seattle airtel and nitel to Bureau, 7/6/73.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are six copies of an LHM concerning interview of [redacted] which is self-explanatory. Also enclosed herewith to Los Angeles and Sacramento is one copy of LHM on interview of [redacted]

[redacted] when contacted on July 9, 1973, by SA [redacted], was advised that matters involving civil disorder and personal safety are within the jurisdiction of local authorities. He was further advised that any complaints that he made would be furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

Inasmuch as [redacted] both advised that they did not have any specific complaints, no further investigation is being conducted by Seattle, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

ST-102

REC-63 173-9333-19

(2) - Bureau (Encs. 6)
1 - Los Angeles (44-2533) (Enc. 1) (Info)
1 - Sacramento (Enc. 1) (Info)
1 - Seattle
[redacted]:jgm
(5)

JUL 11 1973

[redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

_____

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

67

FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/16/73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (44-2330) (RUC)

RE: UNSUBS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS;
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

OO: LA

ReSAairtel to Bureau 7/11/73.

Enclosed are four copies for Bureau and two copies for Los Angeles of an LHM showing letter from complainant in this matter at San Antonio, as well as [redacted] telegram which he sent to Acting Director RUCKELSHAUS, 6/29/73. Two copies of LHM are being enclosed to Los Angeles in light of that office's interest in these matters.

This matter is being RUC'd to Los Angeles.

ENCLOSURE

ST-102

2 - Bureau (Encs. 4)
2 - Los Angeles (Encs. 2)
1 - San Antonio

[redacted] CSW

REC-63 17B-9333-20

17 JUL 19 1973

[redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-874

ICRA-64 7/19/73

68

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

_____

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

western union

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION COPY

[redacted] b7c

4702

73

5124332311 NL TDEL SAN ANTONIO TX 100 06-29 0412P EST
PMS FR WILLIAM RUCKELSHAUS
ACTING DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON DC
REQUEST IMMEDIATE AND THOROUGH FIELD INVESTIGATION OF ILLEGAL
TERRORISM REPORTED DAILEY IN NEWSPAPERS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED FARM WORKERS IN COACHELLA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA. VERY URGENT
BECAUSE CITIZEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ARE BEING VIOLATED.
YOUR AGENCY HAS A LEGAL OBLIGATION AND DUTY TO PROTECT CONSTITUTIONA
L RIGHTS OF THE UNITED FARM WORKERS IN CALIFORNIA. PLEASE RESPOND
TO
[redacted] b7c

MD

[redacted] b7c

RCD 31

b7c [redacted]

Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting FBI Director
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

United Farm Workers

Dear Mr. Ruckelshaus:

Recently I visited the Coachella Valley in California as a part of [redacted] seeking by our presence to make some difference in the violence erupting in that area. We found a very tense situation with Teamster-hired guards engaged in constant taunts and provocations. b7c

I would certainly urge an investigation by your Department of this situation which I understand is now spreading to other areas of California.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] b7c

[redacted]

(Delayed in transcription)

ST-106
REC-8 173-9333-21

AUG 1 1973

CORRESPONDENCE

71

7-31-73

[redacted] b7c

July 31, 1973

ST 104

REC-8

173-9333-21

Calif.

b7c

[redacted]

b7c

Dear [redacted]

b7c

Your communication of July 23rd to Mr. Ruckelshaus has been received and was referred to me. Based upon the information you furnished and, in the absence of an indication that a Federal law within our jurisdiction has been violated, we have no authority to conduct an investigation.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 3
JUL 31 1973
A-FBI

Assoc. Dir. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Cong. Serv. ___
Corr. & Com. ___
Research ___
Press Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

NOTE: No record of correspondent in Bufiles. Reply coordinated with the Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division.

[redacted] jkm (3)

b7c

RJG REG

399

8 AUG 9 1973

CLM/JW

GEM

b7c [redacted]

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

72

WU WSH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 29 1973

89415 WSH

WESTERN UNION

TLXA204 WAB241(1612)(2-064339E180)PD 06/29/73 1612

ICS IPMBNGZ CSP

5124332311 NL TDBN SAN ANTONIO TX 100 06-29 0412P EST

PMS MR WILLIAM RUCKELSHAUS

ACTING DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREARU OF INVESTIGATION [redacted]

WASHINGTON DC

b7C

REQUEST IMMEDIATE AND THOROUGH FIELD INVESTIGATION OF ILLEGAL TERRORISM REPORTED DAILEY IN NEWSPAPERS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE UNITED FARM WORKERS IN COACHELLA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA. VERY URGENT BECAUSE CITIZEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ARE BEING VIOLATED.

YOUR AGENCY HAS AA LEGAL OBLIGATION AND DUTY TO PROTECT CONSTITUTIO RIGHTS OF THE UNITED FARM WORKERS IN CALIFORNIA. PLEASE RESPOND TO

[redacted] TEXAS

b7C

ST-106

173-9333-22

REC-24 ~~44-C-25145~~

89415 WSH

702P EDT

WU WSH

[redacted]

b7C

10 JUL 5 1973

[redacted]

b7C

Teletype [redacted] 7/3/73

b7C

173

PLAINTEXT TELETYPE NITEL

TO SAC SAN ANTONIO SI-106 173-9333-22 7/3/73

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI [redacted] b7c

REC-24

UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS. CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.

THE FOLLOWING WIRE RECEIVED AT FBIHQ FROM [redacted]

b7c

"REQUEST IMMEDIATE AND THOROUGH FIELD INVESTIGATION OF ILLEGAL TERRORISM REPORTED DAILEY IN NEWSPAPERS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE UNITED FARM WORKERS IN COACHELLA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA. VERY URGENT BECAUSE CITIZEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ARE BEING VIOLATED. YOUR AGENCY HAS AA LEGAL OBLIGATION AND DUTY TO PROTECT CONSTITUTION RIGHTS OF THE UNITED FARM WORKERS IN CALIFORNIA."

[redacted]sek b7c

(3) SEE NOTE PAGE 3 . . . .

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Bates
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herrington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Kerley
Mrs. Hogan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 03 1973

TELETYPE

[redacted] b7c

54 JUL 12 1973

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

74

TELETYPE TO SAC SAN ANTONIO
RE UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS

FOR INFORMATION SAN ANTONIO, ABOVE IS ONE OF SEVERAL SIMILAR WIRES RECEIVED FBIHQ IN RECENT DAYS.

ALTHOUGH ALLEGING CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, THE ABOVE COMMUNICATION IS INSUFFICIENTLY SPECIFIC TO ENABLE DETERMINATION AS TO WHAT ACTION, IF ANY, IS INDICATED FOR THE FBI.

IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW ABOVE CORRESPONDENT IN DETAIL AS TO THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF THE VIOLATIONS ALLEGED IN ORDER TO PINPOINT WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS FBI INTEREST. MAKE CERTAIN CORRESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS THAT MATTERS INVOLVING DISORDER AND PERSONAL SAFETY OF CITIZENS ARE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

b7c

SUTEL SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] FOLLOWED BY DETAILED LHM WITHIN FIVE DAYS. RESULTS WILL BE FURNISHED TO CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR DETERMINATION AS TO WHAT COURSE OF ACTION THEY DEEM NECESSARY. ADVISE CORRESPONDENT THAT THIS WILL BE DONE.

75

TELETYPE TO SAC SAN ANTONIO
RE UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS

b7c

NOTE: Telegram, one of several recently received FBIHQ in recent days, from [redacted] alleges violations of unspecified constitutional rights and requests immediate FBI investigation. Allegations purportedly involve "illegal terrorism" against members of United Farm Workers in Coachella Valley, California. Contents of communication not sufficiently specific to determine whether or not violation within our jurisdiction is present. Personal interview with correspondent is necessary and field is instructed accordingly.

76

[redacted] b7c [redacted] b7c

[redacted]

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Clarence Kelley
Director, FBI
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I urge an immediate investigation of organized violence and denial of Constitutional rigths by the Teamsters against the United Farm Workers Union in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California. Unless local law inforcement does more federal intervention may be necessary. I hope you will give this matter your urgent attention.

Sincerely,

b7c [redacted]

SAN JOSE, CALIF

SI-106 173-9333-23

REC-38 ~~44-0-25479~~

1 JUL 10 1973

Teletype SAC SF [redacted] 7/5/73

CORRESPONDENCE

b7c [redacted]

PLAINTEXT TELETYPE NITEL

SI-106

TO SAC SAN FRANCISCO 173-9333-23 7/5/73

REC-38

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI 44-0-35499 [redacted] b7c

UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS. CIVIL RIGHTS; CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER RECEIVED AT FBIHQ FROM

[redacted] b7c

"I URGE AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED VIOLENCE AND DENIAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGTHS BY THE TEAMSTERS AGAINST THE FARM WORKERS UNION IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. UNLESS LOCAL LAW INFORCEMENT DOES MORE FEDERAL INTERVENTION MAY BE NECESSARY. I HOPE YOU WILL GIVE THIS MATTER YOUR URGENT ATTENTION."

[redacted] sek b7c (3) SEE NOTE PAGE 3 . . .

[redacted] b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 05 1973

TELETYPE
10 JUL 6 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

78

TELETYPE TO SAC SAN FRANCISCO
RE UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS

FOR INFORMATION SAN FRANCISCO, ABOVE IS ONE OF SEVERAL SIMILAR COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FBIHQ IN RECENT DAYS.

ALTHOUGH ALLEGING POSSIBLE CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, THE ABOVE COMMUNICATION IS INSUFFICIENTLY SPECIFIC TO ENABLE DETERMINATION AS TO WHAT ACTION, IF ANY, IS INDICATED FOR THE FBI.

IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW ABOVE CORRESPONDENT IN DETAIL AS TO SPECIFIC NATURE OF VIOLATIONS ALLEGED IN ORDER TO PINPOINT WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS FBI INTEREST. MAKE CERTAIN CORRESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS THAT MATTERS INVOLVING DISORDER AND PERSONAL SAFETY OF CITIZENS ARE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

b7c

SUTEL SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] FOLLOWED BY DETAILED LHM WITHIN FIVE DAYS. RESULTS WILL BE FURNISHED TO CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR DETERMINATION AS TO WHAT COURSE OF ACTION THEY DEEM NECESSARY. ADVISE CORRESPONDENT THAT THIS WILL BE DONE.

79

TELETYPE TO SAC SAN FRANCISCO
RE UNSUBS; UNITED FARM WORKERS - VICTIMS

NOTE: Correspondent by letter alleges unspecified violence and denial of constitutional rights of Farm Workers Union in Coachella Valley, California. This is one of several communications with similar complaint received FBIHQ in recent days. Contents of communication not sufficiently specific to determine if alleged violation within our jurisdiction. Personal interview is necessary and field is instructed accordingly.

80

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

19

FBI

Date: 9/10/73

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIR MAIL

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

10

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (44-541) (C)

SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
UNITED FARM WORKERS -
VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Re Sacramento nitel to Bureau, 173-9333-3, dated 7/3/73.

In view of the fact that the Bureau has been apprised of background information relating to the United Farm Workers-Teamsters struggle in Kern County, California, through prior communications in this matter, Sacramento considers the above matter closed, UACB.

EX-105 173-9333-24

REC-9 ~~44-57102-13~~

2 - Bureau
1 - Sacramento
[redacted]il
(3)

SEP 13 1973

Approved: 54 SEP 25 1973 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-5

SUBJECT: United Farm Workers et al.

FILE: 176-69

82

S-113 (1-10-

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-15-68

The attached pertains to an incident wherein Union officials and others complained of lack of police protection. Allegedly, the Union officials announced on television that he had asked the Attorney General for Marshals to police a parade.

Copies of attached furnished Inter-Division Information Unit of the Department and the Attorney General.

WLS:lrb WCS/mfd

176-69

83

VIA TELETYPE
AUG 14 1968
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/11/82 BY SP 8BD

WASHINGTON 3

420 PM Urgent

ARDBENT 8/14/68 CLV

DIRECTOR PLAINTEXT

FROM SACRAMENTO 100-197 2P

(UFWOC)

UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, AFL-CIO, DELANO, CALIFORNIA. INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ON THE EVENING OF AUGUST THIRTEEN LAST ROUTINE ACCIDENT AND ASSAULT MATTER INVOLVING TWO MALE MEXICANS INVESTIGATED BY SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL, DELANO, CALIF. BLAME COULD NOT BE PLACED AND BOTH PARTIES RELEASED PENDING FURTHER INVESTIGATION. SHORTLY THEREAFTER DELANO POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS WERE CALLED TO RESIDENCE OF ONE OF SUBJECTS IN ACCIDENT. CESAR CHAVEZ, DIRECTOR, UFWOC, AND ABOUT TWENTYFIVE OTHERS MET OFFICER, BERATED PD AND COMPLAINED OF LACK OF POLICE PROTECTION. OFFICERS EXPLAINED ACCIDENT MATTER NOT IN THEIR JURISDICTION AND LEFT.

N 176-69-1

REC 49

LATER IN THE EVENING, UFWOC PICKETS APPEARED AT DELANO POLICE STATION AND REMAINED UNTIL ONE A.M. TODAY PROTESTING END PAGE ONE.

FD-217 SC 9-13-68

EBI

EX-103

AUG 20 1968

SEP 18 1968

54 AUG 2 0 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

84

SC 100-197

PAGE TWO.

LACK OF PROTECTION FOR UFWOC MEMBERS. PICKETS RETURNED TO POLICE STATION TODAY AND AS OF TWO P.M. ABOUT TWENTYFIVE PICKETS REMAINED, INCLUDING CHAVEZ.

CHIEF OF POLICE ~~COP~~, DELANO PD, LEARNED CHAVEZ APPEARED ON TV STATION LAST NIGHT AND SAID HE HAD ASKED ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK FOR U. S. MARSHALS TO POLICE PROPOSED UFWOC LABOR DAY PARADE AT DELANO, WHICH PARADE IS TO INVOLVE TWENTYFIVE TO THIRTY THOUSAND UNION MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS. UFWOC HAD PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR PARADE PERMIT AT DELANO AND PERMIT DENIED. NO VIOLENCE INVOLVED.

SECRET SERVICE, ~~MI~~, ~~OSI~~ ~~AND~~ ~~ONI~~ ARMY, AIR FORCE AND NAVY ADVISED.

ABOVE IS FOR INFO AND ~~LHM~~ MEMO FOLLOWS.

END.

LRC

FBI WASH DC

COPY SENT AG AND IDIU

X-Reed

CC: Mr. Bishop

85

6-94 (Rev. 1-31-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

DATE: **August 20, 1968**
Attn: Mr. J. K. Heilbron
Room 2110 Justice Building

FROM : Director, FBI

FILE COPY

SUBJECT: **UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**
AFL-CIO, DELANO, CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING
ANTIRIOT LAWS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____ (your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~Agent~~ **Teletype** dated **8/14/68** at **Sacramento**.

A. [ ] This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. [ ] The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. [ ] The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. [ ] Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. [ ] Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

~~176-69~~

F. [ ] This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

~~166-44-4762~~

G. [X] This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

NOT RECORDED
25 AUG 23 1968

H. [ ] This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs. **This will confirm the conversation between [redacted] and SA [redacted] on 8/19/68. This matter was taken under advisement and no investigation was requested.** (b) (7) (c)

Enc. 1

57 ~~AUG 26 1968~~

86

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/14/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (100-197)

SUBJECT: UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE AFL - CIO
DELANO, CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Sacramento teletype to Bureau 8/14/68.

Enclosed herewith are four copies of a LHM pertaining to captioned matter.

Copies supplied to Army, Navy and Airforce Intelligence and Secret Service.

LEAD:

SACRAMENTO

At Bakersfield, California

Will follow situation at Delano and report any positive results.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EX-100 DATE 2/17/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/dcg

3 - Bureau (Encs. 4) (RM)
2 - Sacramento (100-197)
CNS:mm/kah
(5)

176-69-2

REC 27 ~~100-444963-155~~

ENCLOSURE

1cc CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT [redacted]

25 AUG 17 1968

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 6-94 H/FJH/mab

8/20/68

SEP 18 1968

51 AUG 27 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

87

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Sacramento, California

August 14, 1968

UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE AFL - CIO,
DELANO, CALIFORNIA

[redacted] Kern (b)(7)(c)
County Sheriff's Office (KCSO), Bakersfield, California, advised that during the late evening of August 13, 1968, officers of the KCSO Substation at Delano, California, and the California Highway Patrol investigated a hit and run and assault matter involving [redacted] California, (b)(7)(c) and [redacted] California. Each party accused the other and both were released pending further investigation.

Chief of Police [redacted] Delano Police Department (DPD), advised that his Department first became aware of the above matter after the incident when DPD officers were called to the [redacted] residence on the evening of August 13, 1968. At this time Cesar Chavez, Director, United Farm Workers Organizing Committee AFL-CIO (UFWOC), Delano, California, and about 25 other persons, including [redacted] were present. Chavez berated the officers for lack of police protection and demanded some action concerning the [redacted] matter. The officers explained the accident matter was outside the jurisdiction of the DPD and left. (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(c)

Chief [redacted] stated UFWOC pickets appeared at the Delano Police Station at about 10:00 p.m., on August 13, 1968, and remained until about 1:00 a.m., on August 14, 1968, protesting what they claimed to be lack of police protection for UFWOC (b)(7)(c)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/dcg

ENCLOSURE

176-69-2

~~100-444-[illegible]~~

98

members in Delano, California. The pickets returned on August 14, 1968, and as of 2:00 p.m., August 14, approximately 25 pickets including Chavez remained at the police station.

Chief [redacted] stated he had learned that Chavez (b)(7)(c)
appeared on an unknown television station in Los Angeles, California, during the evening of August 13, 1968, at which time he made the announcement he had requested Attorney General Ramsey Clark to furnish a sufficient number of United States Marshals to police the proposed Labor Day UFWOC Parade at Delano, California. Chief [redacted] stated Chavez had pre- (b)(7)(c)
viously applied for a parade permit through the City of Delano in connection with the contemplated UFWOC parade, to consist of 25,000 to 30,000 union members and sympathizers on September 2, 1968. This permit was denied by the City of Delano merely because they did not feel his Department could safely cope with the proposed number of participants in the parade due to the limited manpower situation on his forces. He said circumstances indicate that the above mentioned picketing was planned in advance in view of Chavez's appearance on television in Los Angeles, California.

Chief [redacted] stated there has been no violence (b)(7)(c)
involved and he expects none at this time.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 8/16/68

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (100-196)

SUBJECT: UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
AFL-CIO
DELANO, CALIFORNIA
MATTER CONCERNING

Re: Sacramento teletype and airtel to Bureau dated 8/14/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies of a Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above which is being submitted for information.

Copies of this memo have been furnished to Army, Navy and Air Force Intelligence Agencies in Sacramento, California, and the U. S. Secret Service, Sacramento, California.

Sacramento will continue to follow Delano situation and any unusual incidents will be reported.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/82 BY SP8BTJ/acg

ENCLOSURE

3 Xerox copies

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
2 - Sacramento (100-196)
CNS/mo'd
(5)

AGENCY: CRD, ~~ISD~~, IIU, ~~RAO~~, CD, ACSI, OSI, SS
HOW FORW: R/S
DATE FORW: Aug 26 1968
BY: [illegible]

C. C. Bishop
SEP 18 1968

Room 836
9 & D

REC-64 176-69-3

25 AUG 28 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Sacramento, California

August 16, 1968

UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
AFL-CIO - DELANO, CALIFORNIA

On August 15, 1968, [redacted] Delano (b)(7)(c)
California Police Department (DPD) advised that the picketing of the DPD by members of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee of Delano continued until night of August 14, 1968, with union members shouting, playing loud music and at times becoming quite belligerent. The picketing resumed at 7:00 a.m. on August 15, 1968, with approximately 100 persons participating, however, shortly before 9:30 a.m. all pickets left to attend a Congressional hearing being held at Delano High School regarding the living conditions of the farm workers. [redacted] (b)(7)(c)
[redacted] said the only violence occurred on the evening of August 14, 1968, when an elderly woman was struck by a rock which was thrown from the area of the picket line.

Assistant United States Attorney Richard V. Boulger, Fresno, California, telephonically contacted the Bakersfield, California Resident Agency on August 15, 1968, and stated that he had received a telephone call from the Department of Justice in Washington to the effect that the Attorney General had received information from Cesar Chavez, Director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, to the effect that one [redacted] of the United Farm Workers (b)(7)(c)
Organizing Committee had been forced off the road in Delano by a car driven by one [redacted] either during the evening (b)(7)(c)
of August 14, 1968, or morning of August 15, 1968.

CHL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/82 BY SP8BTJ/dcg

176-69-3

~~176-159~~

ENCLOSURE

1-

91

UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
AFL-CIO, DELANO, CALIFORNIA

Inquiry at the offices of the Delano Police Department, Kern County Sheriff's Office, Delano, and the California Highway Patrol, Bakersfield, California, which covers the Delano area, revealed no information reported concerning the incident described by Mr. Boulger with the exception that on the night of August 14, 1968, an [redacted] requested of the Delano Police Department that her residence be patrolled because of some problems with her boy friend and Mr. Boulger was so advised. (b)(1)(c)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

92

SUBJECT: United Farm Workers et al.

FILE: Cross References

93

FLOYD K. HASKELL
COLORADO

FCN/S

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Ecke
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 28, 1973

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20538

Civil Rights - Inv.

Dear Sir:

My office has received a request concerning the dispute between the United Farm Workers Union and the Teamsters-Growers in California.

May I express my opinion that the potential for violence inherent in such a situation should be contained with a minimum of disruption to the free exercise of the civil rights of the individuals involved. Yet, by the same token, positive steps should be taken to assume that the rights of the parties are not being infringed upon by the other parties.

The picture in this morning's issue of the Washington Post indicates that violence is taking place in the Coachella Valley. Such conduct most certainly has a chilling effect upon the exercise of freedom of speech by those involved.

On behalf of my constituents who have expressed their concern, I am requesting that you exercise your appropriate jurisdiction in this matter in assuring that such civil rights are not infringed upon.

Please inform me of your course of conduct in this matter.

Sincerely,

EX-117

Floyd K. Haskell
United States Senator

REC-39 44-0-25482

FKH/jnc

JUL 2 1973

EXP. PROC.

40 JUL 2 1973

(b)(1)(c)

44-0-25482

EX-117

July 5, 1973

REC-39 44-0-25482

Honorable Floyd K. Haskell
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Haskell:

Your letter of June 28th to Mr. Kelley has been referred to me. In reply, I must advise you that based upon the information you furnished and, in the absence of an indication that a Federal law within our jurisdiction has been violated, we have no authority to conduct an investigation. I regret being unable to be of assistance to you in this instance.

MAILED 26
JUL 6 - 1973

Sincerely yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

1 - Denver
1 - Congressional Services Office

NOTE: We have had prior limited cordial correspondence with Senator Haskell.

RCD:mks (6)

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Boise
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

24 JUL 13 1973

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

95

0-70 (Rev. 3-28-72)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

8/10

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: 7/30/73

FROM : Director, FBI

(b)(7)(c)

SUBJECT: [redacted] ET AL; UNKNOWN VICTIMS, POSSIBLE VIOLENCE BETWEEN UNITED FARM WORKERS (UFW) AND TEAMSTERS, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA, CIVIL RIGHTS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____ (your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent _____ dated _____ at _____.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

EX-105

REC-30

44-0-25753

NOT RECORDED
151 AUG 3 1973

Enc. NOTE: This confirms the 7/30/73, conversation between Mr. Robert Murphy and Supervisor T. M. Gardner wherein Mr. Murphy, after being advised of the contents of the attached, stated he felt there was no Civil Rights violation; however, desired a copy of the attached be forwarded him for review.

58 AUG 8 1973

96

FD-365 (Rev. 4-20-73)

FBI

Date: 8/14/73

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL (Priority)

To: Director, FBI ATTENTION:

From: SAC, SACRAMENTO (44-NEW) ☒ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVEST. DIV.
☐ INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Subject: UNSUB;
TEAMSTERS UNION;
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION - VICTIM

☒ CR ☐ EL ☐ DIH ☐ CRA-64
☐ PA ☐ PE ☐ PF ☐ E
☐ EID ☐ Bomb Threats ☐ Extremist Matters
☐ White Hate ☐ Black

Summary of Complaint:

On 8/13/73, [redacted] Legal Department, United Farm Workers Union (UFWU), Lamont, California, furnished copy of joint signed statement of [redacted] and [redacted] executed 8/3/73, and stated she desired it be furnished Civil Rights Division of USDC. Statement alleges that [redacted] and [redacted] were hitchhiking one night in Bakersfield, California, and were picked up by three unknown Teamster members. During conversation, Teamsters said they were going to "knock some Wetbacks' heads in", "going to make some other Wetbacks work in the fields in the sun so they would get strokes and die", and "they had been sent here" after some big meeting.

(b)(7)(C)

EX-105 REC-13 44-25950

ACTION: UACB:

☒ No further action being taken and
☐ LHM enclosed ☐ Copy furnished to USA
☐ FD-376 (enclosure to LHM)
☒ LHM being submitted
☐ Report being submitted
☐ Preliminary investigation instituted
☐ Limited investigation instituted

3 AUG 16 1973

(3) Bureau
1-Sacramento
CNS:cas
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

97

SC 44-NEW

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT (Continued):

(b)(7)(c)

These Teamsters told [redacted] and [redacted] to watch the news the next day because there was going to be violence and heads busted open.

FD-365 (Rev. 4-20-73)

FBI

Date: 8/14/73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI ATTENTION:

From: SAC, SACRAMENTO (44-NEW) ☒ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVEST. DIV.
☐ INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Subject: UNSUB, Deputy of Kern County Sheriff's Office, 7/31/73, at Mosesian Ranch near Bakersfield, California;
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION - VICTIM

☒ CR ☐ EL ☐ DIH ☐ CRA-64
☐ PA ☐ PE ☐ PF ☐ E
☐ EID ☐ Bomb Threats ☐ Extremist Matters
☐ White Hate ☐ Black

Summary of Complaint:

On 8/13/73, [redacted] Legal Department, United Farm Workers Union (UFWU), Lamont, California, furnished copy of signed statement of [redacted] executed 8/2/73, and stated she desired it be furnished Civil Rights Division of USDC. This statement advised that on 7/31/73, at a field of Mosesian Ranch near Bakersfield, California, there were approximately 200 pickets and 20 Deputy Sheriffs. One of Mosesian's workers came out of fields to talk to pickets, and deputy said "Get back. Get back to work." This worker went back.

(b)(7)(c)

EX-105

REC- 13 44-0-25951

ACTION: UACB:
☒ No further action being taken and
☐ LHM enclosed ☐ Copy furnished to USA
☐ FD-376 (enclosure to LHM)
☒ LHM being submitted
☐ Report being submitted
☐ Preliminary investigation instituted
☐ Limited investigation instituted

3 - Bureau
1 - Sacramento
CNS:cas
(4)

3 AUG 16 1973

59 AUG 23 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

99

SC 44-NEW

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT (Continued):

It is assumed that complaint is that Sheriff's deputy, by ordering farm worker back to fields, implied that he was not allowing Union members to converse with said worker.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/20/73

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (44-566) (C)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT,
TEAMSTERS UNION; CALIF.
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Sacramento airtel (FD-365) to Bureau, 8/14/73.

Enclosed are four (4) copies of an LHM captioned as above.

44-0-26077

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc.-4)
1 - Sacramento

10 AUG 23 1973

58 AUG 29 1973

JAN 7 1974

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Sacramento, California

August 20, 1973

UNKNOWN SUBJECT,
TEAMSTERS UNION;
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION - VICTIM

On August 13, 1973, [redacted] Legal Department, (b)(7)(c)
United Farm Workers Union, Lamont, California, furnished a copy of the following statement and advised that she desired it be furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Department of Justice.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

26077

EXCLOSUR

102

(b)(7)(c)

We, [redacted] and [redacted] hereby declare that:

We are both residents of Bakersfield, California. We were hitch-hiking one night on North Chester Avenue in front of the Museum when we were picked up by three Teamsters in a Lincoln Continental. They dropped us off at Linda Vista and North Chester.

They started to talk to us and said they were staying at the Eden Rock Hotel. They said they were Teasmters. We did not even know at that time what a "Teasmter" was. They said they were here to "knock some wetbacks' heads in" then they also said that they were "going to make some other wtbacks work in the fields in the sun so they would get strokes and die." They said they had just gotten into town and that "they had been sent here" after having some big meeting. They wanted us to wear a Teamster button and they said that Darlene should be a Teamster.

They told us to watch the news the next day and we did and like they had said there was going to be violence and heads bust open sure enough the news reported some incidents between Chavistas and Teamsters. We didn't know much about it until the other night when we heard about the violence and they were accusing the Farmworkers Union of starting the violence. That is not true because we heard the Teamsters talking about it before the whole thing started and the Teamsters had it all planned.

Executed in Lamont, California, August 3, 1973.

We hereby declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

[redacted] 2* (b)(7)(c) [redacted]

103

August 21, 973
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

The attached concerns a new Civil Rights matter reported to our Sacramento Office involving allegations by some 30 farmers in Kern and Tulare Counties, California, charging the United Farm Workers Union (UFW) with violating their civil rights and the civil rights of their workers.

On 8/20/73, an attorney representing the various growers made available approximately 100 affidavits to the Bakersfield Resident Agency relating to acts of violence on part of the UFW. The FBI is requested to investigate UFW for conspiracy to violate rights of the growers in that the UFW has conspired to commit violence in violation of the right of farm laborers to work and growers to maintain and harvest crops.

The Sacramento Division has investigated several civil rights allegations wherein members of the UFW have alleged their rights have been violated by members of the Kern County Sheriff's Department and by the grape growers. These cases grew out of the current strike in the grape fields involving the UFW and Teamsters Union.

This case will be discussed with the Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, and no investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

TMG:cjm

44-0-26092 104

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 21 1973

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Cong. Serv.
Corr. & Crm. Research
Press Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

NR 011 SC PLAIN

9:43 PM NITEL 8-20-73 WCM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SACRAMENTO (44-NEW)(P) 3P

UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION, KEANE, CALIFORNIA; GIUMARRA VINEYARDS, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF. - VICTIM; JASMINE VINEYARDS, DELANO, CALIF. - VICTIM; PANDOL AND SONS, DELANO, CALIF. - VICTIM. CR.

(b)(7)(c)

ON 8-17-73, [redacted] DELANO, CALIF., MADE APPOINTMENT WITH BUREAU AGENT AT BAKERSFIELD FOR 8-20-73, STATING HE AND 30 GROWERS IN KERN AND TULARE COUNTIES, CALIF., CHARGED UNITED FARM WOKERS UNION (UFW) HAS BEEN VIOLATING CIVIL RIGHTS OF GROWERS AND THEIR WORKERS, AND HE AND HIS BUSINESS ASSOCIATES WOULD POSSIBLY REQUEST FBI TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION. (b)(7)(c)

[redacted] BAKERSFIELD, ALSO TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED SRA, BAKERSFIELD, HE HAD BEEN REVIEWING CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964, HE BELIEVED GROWERS WERE POSSIBLY BEING IDSCRIMINATED AGAINST, AND HE AND OTHER GROWERS WERE CONTEMPLATING FILING CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINTS.

END PAGE ONE

~~CORREC FORTH LINE LAST WORD IS VIOLATING LINE TEN THIRD WORD IS DISCRIMINATED~~

ST-102

REC-32 44-0-2608

58 AUG 29 1973

17 AUG 24 1973

105

ON 5-20-73, [redacted] BAKERSFIELD ATTORNEY WHO STATED HE (b)(2)(c)
REPRESENTED VARIOUS GROWERS, INCLUDING [redacted] MADE AVAILABLE AT
LEAST 100 AFFIDAVITS TO BAKERSFIELD RA WHICH SUPPOSEDLY RELATE TO
NUMEROUS ACTS OF VIOLENCE ON PART OF UFW. THESE STATEMENTS BEING
REVIEWED.

[redacted] (b)(2)(c)

[redacted] ALL APPEARED AT BAKERSFIELD RA 5-20-73. [redacted] SUPPORTED
BY OTHER 2, STATED AS FOLLOWS:

FBI IS BEING REQUESTED TO INVESTIGATE UFW FOR CONSPIRACY TO
VIOLATE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS, OTHER GROWERS IN KERN AND TULARE COUNTIES,
AND FOR VIOLATING RIGHTS OF THEIR 5,000 TO 8,000 FARM WORKERS. UFW
MEMBERS ARE CONTROLLED BY CESAR CHAVEZ AND HIS ASSOCIATES AT HEAD-
QUARTERS LEVEL. MEMBERS ARE TOLD WHERE TO PICKET EACH DAY, SOMETIMES
INSTRUCTED TO BE VIOLENT, AND ATTEMPTS TO INCITE VIOLENCE EMANATE
FROM UFW PICKETS ON ORDERS OF UFW HEADQUARTERS. CLAIM IS THAT

END PAGE TWO

IS AND HAS BEEN IN CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT VIOLENCE IN VIOLATION OF RIGHT OF FARM LABORER TO WORK AND GROWERS TO MAINTAIN AND HARVEST CROPS. VIOLENCE BY UFW ALLEGED BY [redacted] INCLUDES ROCK THROWING AT CARS (b)(7)(c) AND PERSONS; PHYSICAL THREATS TO INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES, AND HOMES; THREATS TO BLACKLIST PRESENT FARM WORKERS IF UFW GAINS CONTROL; ACTUAL DAMAGE TO HOMES AND CARS OF GROWERS; THROWING BARBED PRONGS IN ROADS CAUSING FLAT TIRES; AND GENERAL HARASSMENT OF WORKERS IN FIELDS.

[redacted] STATED THERE HAVE BEEN LITERALLY (b)(7)(c) HUNDREDS OF SEPARATE POSSIBLE CIVIL RIGHT VIOLATIONS BY UFW MEMBERS IN AREA DURING PAST 4 MONTHS. THEY SAID STATEMENTS FURNISHED BY [redacted] RELATED TO NUMEROUS INCIDENTS AND ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS WOULD (b)(7)(c) BE FURNISHED IN FUTURE.

STATEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION FURNISHED BY VICTIMS AND OTHER GROWERS OR INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTING GROWERS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY LHM WITH NO ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION, WACH.

END

HOLD

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/20/73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (44-565) (C)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; DEPUTY OF KERN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 7/31/73, MOSESIAN RANCH NEAR BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA; UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION - VICTIMS CIVIL RIGHTS

44-0-25151

Re Sacramento airtel (FD-365) to Bureau, 8/14/73.

Enclosed are four copies of an LHM concerning captioned matter.

0-6(A) to CRD
1-CRU
8-29-73
+m6, STC

REC-45 44-0-26179

10 AUG 23 1973

EX-103

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc.-4)
1 - Sacramento
CNS:jk
(3)

SEP 6 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

108

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Sacramento, California

August 20, 1973

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, DEPUTY OF
KERN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
JULY 31, 1973, MOSESIAN RANCH
NEAR BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA;
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION - VICTIMS

On August 13, 1973, [redacted] Legal (b)(7)(C)
Department, United Farm Workers Union, Lamont, California, furnished a copy of the following statement, and stated that she desired it be furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice.

44-0-26179

- -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109

DECLARATION OF [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

I, [redacted] declare: (b)(7)(c)

On July 31, 1973, between 2:30 and 3:00 P.M. at a Mosesian field between DiGorgio and Panama on Fairfax, I was at a UFWNU picket line. There were about 200 pickets and about 20 deputy sheriffs. One of the workers in the fields came out to talk to us. We were standing on the shoulder of the road. The worker went back toward the fields. A deputy came and asked what he was doing on our lines. The worker said he was just talking to the strikers. The deputy said, "Get back. Get back to work." And he pointed to the fields. The worker went back.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed in Lamont, California, on August 2, 1973.

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

110

FD-365 (Rev. 7-23-74)

FBI

Date: 11/8/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Precedence)

To: Director, FBI

ATTENTION:
[x] GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
[x] CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
[ ] CRIMINAL SECTION
[ ] INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

From: SAC, CINCINNATI (44-1931)(C)

CHANGED;
Subject: AUXILIARY DEPUTY SHERIFF [redacted] b7c
UNIDENTIFIED DEPUTY SHERIFFS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
DAYTON, OHIO;
[redacted] b7c
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION - COMPLAINANT

[x] CR [ ] EL [ ] DIH [ ] CRA-64 [ ] PA [ ] PE [ ] PF [ ] E
[ ] DAMV [ ] DAMV-FR [ ] CAA [ ] AP [ ] IWFC [ ] CWAA [ ] FI
[ ] EID [ ] Bomb Threats [ ] Extremist Matters [ ] White Hate [ ] Black

Civil Rights

~~Summary of Complaint~~

Title marked "CHANGED" to identify Auxiliary Deputy Sheriff [redacted] and the United Farm Workers Union (UFW). Title previously carried as "UNSUBS; [redacted] - COMPLAINANT; CR." b7c

NR

Re CI nitel to Bureau, 11/7/74.

Summary of Complaint:

[redacted] b7c

UFW pickets arrested by Montgomery County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), Dayton, Ohio, 11/2/74 for protesting sale of non-union grapes and lettuce and charged with disorderly conduct. Complainant, in telegram to Director,
(continued on page two)

ACTION: UACB, no further action being taken and

2-Bureau (Enc. 4)
1-Cincinnati
[redacted]/llc
(3)

ENCLOSURE

[x] LHM enclosed
[ ] FD-376 (Enc. to LHM)
[ ] LHM being submitted
[ ] Report being submitted
[ ] Preliminary investigation instituted
[x] Limited investigation instituted
[ ] Investigation continuing

[x] Copy to: [x] USA Columbus, Ohio
[ ] Secret Service
[ ] ATF

REC-50 44-0-30824

17 NOV 11 1974

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CI 44-1931)

FBI, alleged violation of civil rights. Charges against pickets dismissed in Municipal Court, 11/7/74 and complainant asked that complaint to FBI and U.S. Department of Justice be withdrawn. USA states no further investigation required.

112

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Cincinnati, Ohio
November 8, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: AUXILIARY DEPUTY SHERIFF b7c
[redacted]
UNIDENTIFIED DEPUTY SHERIFFS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
DAYTON, OHIO; b7c
[redacted]
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION -
COMPLAINANT

[redacted] it was reported that Deputies of the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), Dayton, Ohio, had arrested 23 members of the United Farm Workers (UFW) union for disorderly conduct on Saturday night, November 2, 1974, after they were stopped from picketing Fazio's Food Market, 5725 North Dixie Drive, Dayton, Ohio, where they were urging customers not to buy table grapes or head lettuce.

An unidentified spokesman was quoted as saying the UFW had picketed the store several times during the past six weeks and the incident came at the end of a five-day union organizing workshop, including members from Dayton, Columbus, Toledo, Akron, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

The story stated pickets had been ordered by Montgomery County Sheriff's Office Deputies at about 7:00 p.m. to leave the area when officers began arresting persons in the group.

A Deputy Sheriff was quoted as saying that the pickets were "clapping, chanting, and raving." A spokesman for Fazio's Market reportedly stated that the pickets were disturbing the peace.

The newspaper story stated that [redacted] said before the arrests that Fazio's was being picketed because the chain continues to market non-UFW grapes and lettuce. It was also reported that [redacted] had recently fasted fourteen days in Cleveland, Ohio to protest Fazio's sale of Gallo wine and produce not picked by UFW members. b7c

14-0-30824

ENCLOSURE

113

RE: AUXILIARY DEPUTY SHERIFF b7c
[redacted]
UNIDENTIFIED DEPUTY SHERIFFS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
DAYTON, OHIO;
[redacted], b7c
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION -
COMPLAINANT

On November 4, 1974, the Dayton Daily News reported that UFW pickets arrested November 2, 1974 had entered pleas of not guilty and trial had been set for 9:30 a.m. in Municipal Court.

[redacted] he had sent a telegram to the Ohio State Attorney General seeking an investigation of "reckless, high-handed, and illegal behavior of the management of Fazio stores and the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office," in connection with the arrests.

The UFW, according to the story, claimed that Fazio's conspired with the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office to violate the civil and Constitutional rights of UFW pickets by illegally taking away their right to free speech.

[redacted] b7c

The story went on to say that [redacted], had identified [redacted] as the deputy who "without any provocation, maliciously smashed the window of a UFW van, threatened people in a careless and dangerous manner with a gun and club, and showed all the outward signs of drunkenness, including alcohol on his breath and reckless, disorderly conduct." b7c

[redacted] of the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, was quoted as saying [redacted] b7c

114

RE: AUXILIARY DEPUTY SHERIFF
[redacted] b7c
UNIDENTIFIED DEPUTY SHERIFFS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
DAYTON, OHIO;
[redacted] b7c
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION -
COMPLAINANT

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] as saying he had done nothing wrong. It was reported that [redacted] had broken a window in a UFW van, but claimed this was because UFW members backed up the van and he had bruises on his hand and shoulder to prove it. He denied pointing a gun, but his account of the incident was disputed by UFW.

The Dayton Daily News, on November 6, 1974, stated "Boycott Director David Koehler said today that the UFW has asked for an investigation by the FBI and the U.S. Department of Justice...."

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Headquarters, Washington, D.C., advised on November 6, 1974 that a telegram had been received which was signed [redacted] b7c The telegram requested an immediate investigation of events surrounding grape and lettuce boycotts at Fazio's Supermarket, Dayton, Ohio, November 2, 1974, and claimed that Fazio's management had conspired with the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office to violate civil and Constitutional rights of peaceful UFW pickets by illegally taking away their right of free speech.

The telegram went on to say that UFW members and supporters had been arrested in a totally arbitrary manner, based not on law, but on discrimination, management bias, and vindictiveness; that peaceful demonstrators had been arrested in the process of dispersing, some of whom were pulled from a van while trying to obey officers' orders to leave the scene.

The telegram stated that one deputy, without provocation, maliciously smashed the window of a UFW van, threatened people in a careless and dangerous manner with a gun and club and showed all outward signs of drunkenness, including alcohol on his breath and reckless, disorderly conduct.

RE: AUXILIARY DEPUTY SHERIFF
[redacted] b7c
UNIDENTIFIED DEPUTY SHERIFFS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
DAYTON, OHIO;
[redacted] b7c
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION -
COMPLAINANT

The telegram expressed hope for an early response.

After prior efforts to contact [redacted] b7c through the telephone listed to the UFW at Dayton, Ohio, he was contacted by telephone on the morning of November 7, 1974 by a Special Agent of the FBI, at a church in Vandalia, Ohio. [redacted] stated he was b7c preparing to leave for a 9:30 a.m. court appearance; however, he agreed to recontact the Agent later that day.

During the early afternoon on November 7, 1974, [redacted] telephonically contacted the Dayton FBI Resident b7c Agency. He said that all charges against the UFW pickets have been dropped by the prosecution at their court appearance. Additionally, he stated telegrams to the FBI and the United States Department of Justice had been sent previously by him in the belief that the UFW was being denied the right to picket.

Since charges were dropped and since lines of communication with the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office had been established, he said, the UFW desired to withdraw any complaint made to the FBI and the b7c United States Department of Justice. [redacted] did not desire to come to the FBI Office for further discussion of the matter, he said.

The Journal-Herald on the morning of November 8, 1974, reported that disorderly conduct charges against UFW pickets were dropped during a hearing in Municipal Court on November 7, 1974.

It was further reported that an agreement had been worked out between the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, Fazio's Market, and the UFW.

About fifty UFW members and supporters immediately went back to the store where they had been arrested and set up a picket line for about an hour, during which time, there were no incidents, according to this newspaper.

116

RE: AUXILIARY DEPUTY SHERIFF
[redacted]
UNIDENTIFIED DEPUTY SHERIFFS, b7c
MONTGOMERY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
DAYTON, OHIO;
[redacted] b7c
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION -
COMPLAINANT

United States Attorney William W. Milligan, on November 8, 1974, during a discussion of the foregoing expressed the opinion that no purpose would be served by pursuing further investigation in view of the court's actions and [redacted] comments to the FBI.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency

117

FD-365 (Rev. 7-23-74)

FBI

Date: 12/10/74

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, PHOENIX (44-NEW) (C)

ATTENTION:
- [x] GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
  - [x] CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
  - [ ] CRIMINAL SECTION
- [ ] INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Subject: [redacted]; b7c

UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA;
AFL-CIO - VICTIMS

- [x] CR, [ ] EL [ ] DIH [ ] CRA-64 [ ] PA [ ] PE [ ] PF [ ] E
- [ ] DAMV [ ] DAMV-FR [ ] CAA [ ] AP [ ] IWFC [ ] CWAA [ ] FI
- [ ] EID [ ] Bomb Threats [ ] Extremist Matters [ ] White Hate [ ] Black

Summary of Complaint:

[redacted]

REC-28 44-0-31217

One copy of the LHM enclosed for the Bureau for their file 157-33076.

EX-101

3 - Bureau (Encl.-5)
(1 - 157-33076)
2 - Phoenix (1 - 157-2234)
1me

b7c [redacted] (5)

ACTION: UACB:
- [x] No further action being taken and
  - [x] LHM enclosed
    - [ ] FD-376 (Enc. to LHM)
  - [ ] LHM being submitted
  - [ ] Report being submitted
- [ ] Preliminary investigation instituted
- [ ] Limited investigation instituted
- [ ] Investigation continuing

[x] Copy to: [x] USA b7c Phoenix
[ ] ~~Secret Service~~
[ ] ATF

DEC 12 1974

1 CRD
1 CRU
12/13/74
020H
b7c [redacted] mjg

Approved: PJM/WB
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

157-33076-

UNITED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

118

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☑ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

44-0-31217 Enclosure

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

119

FD-365 (Rev. 11-27-74)

4 5

FBI

Date: 8/1/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Precedence)

To: Director, FBI

ATTENTION:
[X] GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
[ ] CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
[ ] CRIMINAL SECTION
[ ] INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

From: SAC, EL PASO (44-883) (C)

Subject: UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION - VICTIMS;
UNSUBS, Members of Reeves County, Texas, Sheriff's Office
OO: EP
Re EP airtel (FD-365), 7/29/75.

[X] CR, [ ] EL [ ] DIH [ ] CRA-64
[ ] PA [ ] PE [ ] PF [ ] E
[ ] DAMV [ ] DAMV-FR [ ] CAA
[ ] AP [ ] IWFC [ ] CWAA [ ] FI
[ ] EID [ ] Bomb Threats [ ] Extremist Matters
[ ] White Hate [ ] Black

[redacted] b7c 8/5/76

Summary of Complaint:

According to newspapers in the El Paso Division, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) sent a committee to Pecos, Texas to investigate the arrests of United Farm Workers (UFW) Union workers in Pecos. LULAC alleged that there were several apparent violations of the law, including the arrest of children and placing them in facilities with adults, and refusing of recognized bondsmen.

REC-20 44-0 34044

EX-101

3 AUG 4 1975

INDICES: [X] Negative [ ] See Summary

ACTION: UACB:
[X] No further action being taken and
[X] LHM enclosed
[ ] FD-376 (Enc. to LHM)
[ ] LHM being submitted
[ ] Report being submitted
[ ] Preliminary investigation instituted
[ ] Limited investigation instituted
[ ] Investigation continuing

[ ] Copy to: [ ] USA
[ ] Secret Service
[ ] ATF

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - El Paso
[redacted]/glk
b7C

54 AUG 15 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

150

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

El Paso, Texas
August 1, 1975

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION -
VICTIMS;
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
MEMBERS OF REEVES COUNTY,
TEXAS, SHERIFF'S OFFICE
CIVIL RIGHTS

TEXAS

The El Paso District 4 of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) is demanding investigation into the arrest of the United Farm Workers (UFW) Union workers in Pecos, Texas. LULAC alleges several violations of the laws of the State of Texas. These alleged violations are as follows:

This documents contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

44-0 34044

RECEIVED

121

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION

From the El Paso Herald-Post, July 28, 1975:

Farm workers' rights statement is planned

Mrs. Belen Robles, chairman of a League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) committee which went to Pecos, Tex., yesterday to investigate farm workers' rights, said today a statement about the trip will be released after she discusses it with the national LULAC president.

"Our national president, Manuel Gonzalez of Waco, was in Arizona yesterday," she said. "I am trying to reach him today to discuss our findings before releasing any statement."

A 15-MEMBER committee from LULAC District 4 went to Pecos after hearing that civil rights of striking farm workers had been violated last Thursday.

Specific problems cited were the arrest of children and their detention in facilities with adults, alleged refusal of the Reeves County sheriff to accept bond from a recognized bondsman, and the question of whether the area where workers were arrested for trespassing was marked "no trespassing" after their arrest rather than before.

Ralph Murillo is director of District 4. In a statement before the trip, he pointed out that the district has "unanimously endorsed the efforts of the United Farm Workers in Pecos."

125

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION

From The El Paso Times, July 29, 1975:

LULACS' Pecos Report Alleges Law Violations

Some evidence of violation of civil rights was reported uncovered in the investigation by members of District 4, League of United Latin American Citizens, LULAC, who went to Pecos Sunday to probe into the wholesale arrest of farm workers by police authorities there.

Ralph Murillo, an executive of the Small Business Administration here and LULAC district director, was among a group of 15 LULACs who conducted the probe.

Murillo said the committee was divided into three groups on arrival and spent the day questioning the farm workers involved including sheriff deputies who made the arrests.

"I was told the group also found evidence of state law violations," Murillo said.

He said the three groups Monday were preparing their reports. He said a formal statement will be issued as soon as all the information is compiled and is carefully studied. He said it probably will take two days before all information is put together.

Some 19 adults and eight juveniles conducting a peaceful demonstration, were arrested on alleged charges of trespassing last Thursday by Reeves County deputy sheriffs.

In an earlier statement, Murillo charged LULAC based on the events that took place "must condemn the outright violation of civil rights and the inhuman and unlawful acts of the Sheriff of Reeves County."

LULACS have gone on record supporting legislation allowing the unionization of farm workers.

123

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION

From The Odessa-American, July 29, 1975:

Farm Workers Back In Field

PECOS (Staff) — United Farm Workers union members and sympathizers were back in the Balmorhea-Saragoza area today for the second day in an attempt to organize melon pickets on farms in the area.

Rosalie Saragoza, a volunteer for the union said there were 30-40 persons in the area. Among them was organizer Tony Orendain, she said.

Miss Saragoza said two bomb threats had been received at the UFW office here "and it is of great concern to us. They threatened to blow us to bits."

"I have two small children with me. One of the organizers here received the threat," she said. She said she did not talk to the caller.

She said the roadway where the picketing members were Monday was flooded in an effort to evict them from the area. She said she did not know the specific area.

Pecos County Sheriff's Deputy Bill Mabe said no one from that office was in the field today.

164

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION

From the El Paso Herald-Post, July 30, 1975:

LULAC pursues Pecos protest

William T. Bonilla, Corpus Christi attorney and past national president of League of United Latin American Citizens, today notified Mrs. Belen Robles that he has contacted the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the Department of Justice for immediate investigation of alleged illegal actions against farm workers trying to unionize at Pecos, Tex.

FORT STOCKTON, Tex. (UPI) — Pecos County sheriff C. S. Teneyck says his deputies are acting impartially in trying to prevent violence during United Farm Workers organizing efforts at West Texas melon farms.

Mrs. Robles headed a District 4 LULAC committee that went to Pecos last week to study the situation. She conferred with the national president, Manual Gonzalez of Waco, who asked Bonilla to look into the matter as a member of the national advisor's legal staff.

BONILLA'S sister, Mary Helen Bonilla, is legal advisor to LULAC but was busy with another case. He represents her in the Pecos matter.

Originally the District 4 committee hoped that Bonilla would be able to visit Pecos personally this week. He had court obligations and told Mrs. Robles he would keep in touch to see whether he might get to Pecos in a few days.

LULAC District 4 Director Ralph Murillo said last week, in demanding an investigation into arrest of United Farm Workers organizers at Pecos, there were several apparent violations of law. He cited the arrest of children and placing them in facilities with adults, refusal of the Reeves County sheriff to accept bond from a recognized bondsman, and questions about the charge of trespassing as examples of possible illegalities.

125

FD-365 (Rev. 11-27-74)

FBI

Date: 7/29/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, EL PASO (44-NEW) (C)

Subject: UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION - VICTIMS; UNSUBS, Members of Reeves County, Texas, Sheriff's Office

ATTENTION:
- [X] GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
- [ ] CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
- [ ] CRIMINAL SECTION
- [ ] INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

[redacted] b7c 8/4/75

OO: EP

- [X] CR
- [ ] EL
- [ ] DIH
- [ ] CRA-64
  - [ ] PA
  - [ ] PE
  - [ ] PF
  - [ ] E
- [ ] DAMV
- [ ] DAMV-FR
- [ ] CAA
  - [ ] AP
  - [ ] IWFC
  - [ ] CWAA
  - [ ] FI
- [ ] EID
- [ ] Bomb Threats
- [ ] Extremist Matters
  - [ ] White Hate
  - [ ] Black

Summary of Complaint:

According to newspapers in the El Paso Division, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) announced in El Paso it is demanding investigation into the arrest of United Farm Workers (UFW) Union workers in Pecos, Texas. Specifically alleged violation of Title 3, Section 5403, Chapter 54 of Texas Family Code. Also alleged that Reeves County Sheriff's Office refused to accept bond, a violation of State law.

REC 17 44-0-34063

16 AUG 1 1975

INDICES: [X] Negative [ ] See Summary [redacted]

ACTION: UACB:

- [X] No further action being taken and
  - [X] LHM enclosed
    - [ ] FD-376 (Enc. to LHM)
  - [ ] LHM being submitted
  - [ ] Report being submitted
- [ ] Preliminary investigation instituted
- [ ] Limited investigation instituted
- [ ] Investigation continuing

[redacted] b7c

- [ ] Copy to:
  - [ ] USA _____
  - [ ] Secret Service _____
  - [ ] ATF _____

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - El Paso
b7c [redacted] (3)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 AUG 2 1975

126

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

El Paso, Texas
July 29, 1975

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION -
VICTIMS;
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
MEMBERS OF REEVES COUNTY,
TEXAS, SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The El Paso District 4 of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) is demanding investigation into the arrest of the United Farm Workers (UFW) Union workers in Pecos, Texas. LULAC alleges several violations of the laws of the State of Texas. These alleged violations are as follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE
44-0-B406

129

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION

From the morning newspaper, The El Paso Times, July 26, 1975:

Farm Worker Sympathizers Arrested In Pecos County

Special To The El Paso Times

FORT STOCKTON, Tex.—A group of 14 United Farm Worker Union sympathizers were released on bond from Pecos County jail here after being arrested early Friday morning for trespassing, Pecos County Sheriff Charles TenEyck said.

A total of 42 UFW supporters have been arrested for trespassing since Wednesday after they began a campaign in Reeves and Pecos counties to get area laborers to support their movement.

TenEyck said eight men and five women were arrested about 7 a.m. Friday when they drove onto a private road on the Mike Burkholder farm about two miles south of Coyanosa, Tex., off County Raod 1776.

"Everything was peaceful, just like Thursday," TenEyck said. "But they drove past some posted signs and that is all there was to it."

The picketers were charged with criminal trespass about 9 a.m. before justice of the peace Tillie Cook.

TenEyck said the prisoners were released on a $400 bond posted by a representative of the Warren Burnett law office of Odessa.

After nearly a month in the Reeves-Pecos counties area the UFW efforts have not only been dampened by cool weather and rain, but this week they have met with costly arrests and some reluctance from the field workers they are striving to unify. Workers failed to leave the fields Thursday and Friday, although 250 did come from one field in Reeves County Wednesday.

"Many (workers) don't join the movement because they do not want to lose their contacts with the growers," said UFW leader Antonio Orendain. "The workers keep telling us they are already making $2 an hour and that they need to make the money so they can go back to the (Rio Grande) Valley."

Orendain said he was at another picket line when the arrests were made Friday, but upon inspecting the site shortly afterwards he said no private property signs were visible.

"But," he hastily added, "two or three hours after the arrest there were three signs up."

TenEyck disagreed and said his deputy told him they personally took note of the red on black signs. "This group went off on their own and had no advisement about public or private property lines," he said.

Sheriff's deputies at the Thursday Coyanosa pickets did indicate to the demonstrators the line separating public from private property. One trespassing arrest was made however.

Some 27 sympathizers were arrested Wednesday at a picket near Verhalen in southeastern Reeves County. All picketers are now free on a $400 cash bond each, Orendain said.

128

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION

From the evening newspaper, El Paso Herald-Post, July 26, 1975:

E.P. LULAC demanding Pecos probe

Dist. 4, League of United Latin American Citizens today announced it is demanding an investigation into the arrest Thursday of United Farm Workers Union organizers in Pecos, Texas.

Ralph Murillo, director of District 4, released a statement:

"BASED ON THE recent event which took place in Pecos, Texas. District No. 4, League of United Latin American Citizens must condemn the outright violation of civil rights and the inhuman and unlawful acts which took place under the direction of the Sheriff of Reeves County, Texas, on Thursday.

"Specifically, LULAC feels that Title 3, Section 54.03 of Chapter 54 of the Texas Family Code was completely violated by arresting children and placing them in the same facility with adult criminals. "The Sheriff of Reeves County deliberately refused to accept bond from a recognized bondsman of the state of Texas, a violation of our state laws.

"Although it appears that the rights of the United Farm workers were violated, we are reserving comment on these matters until a complete investigation is conducted.

"LULAC DISTRICT 4, has unanimously endorsed the efforts of the United Farm Workers in Pecos, and has taken the following steps to try to assure that the laws of this country are carried out in the proper manner.

"One: A special committee headed by Belen Robles, national vice president of Southwest LULAC, will begin immediately an investigation into the matter. Two: LULAC District 4 will seek further action from our state and national offices.

Three: LULAC Dist. 4., will demand that the Attorney General of the State of Texas immediately porceed to investigate and correct the absence of justice in Pecos. Four: LULAC No. 4 will seek assistance from Gover. Dolph Briscoe, U.S. Sen. John Tower and Lloyd Bentsen, the U.S. Attorney General and the Office of Civl Rights."

Murillo said that a gourp of 20 to 29 United Farm Workers — inclufing men, women and children — were conducting a peaceful march when they entered private property, according to the Sheriff, and were arrested for tres-passing. The workers maintain that the signs warning of tres-passing were posted after they had been arrested.

129

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION

From the morning newspaper, The El Paso Times, July 27, 1975:

El Paso LULACs To Probe Charges Of Rights Violations

A 15-member investigating committee from the El Paso district of League of United Latin American Citizens will travel to Pecos, Tex., Sunday to probe charges that civil rights of striking farm workers have been violated.

The LULAC committee is headed by Belen Robles, and will include district director Ralph Murillo.

In a statement issued Saturday, the local LULAC district condemned "the outright violation of civil rights and the inhuman and unlawful acts which took place under the direction of the sheriff of Reeves County, Tex."

"Specifically," the statement continued, "LULAC feels that title three, section 54.02 of the Texas Family Code was violated by arresting children and placing them in the same facilities with other criminals. Furthermore, the sheriff of Reeves County deliberately refused to accept bond from a recognized bondsman of the State of Texas, a complete violation of our state laws."

The LULAC statement refers to events of July 23, when Reeves County deputies arrested 19 adults and eight juveniles on trespassing charges.

Murillo said the LULAC committee will attempt to talk to deputies as well as the farm workers.

LULAC supports legislation allowing the unionization of farmworkers, Murillo said.

4*

130

Rev. 11-27-74)

FBI

Date: 7/29/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Precedence)

To: Director, FBI

ATTENTION:
[X] GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
[ ] CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
[ ] CRIMINAL SECTION
[ ] INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

From: SAC, EL PASO (44-NEW) (C)

Subject: UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION - VICTIMS; UNSUBS - Members of Pecos County, Texas, Sheriff's Office

OO: EP

[X] CR. [ ] EL [ ] DIH [ ] CRA-64
[ ] PA [ ] PE [ ] PF [ ] E
[ ] DAMV [ ] DAMV-FR [ ] CAA
[ ] AP [ ] IWFC [ ] CWAA [ ] FI
[ ] EID [ ] Bomb Threats [ ] Extremist Matters
[ ] White Hate [ ] Black

Summary of Complaint:

Articles in the Odessa-American, Odessa, Texas newspaper, for 7/25 and 7/26/75 set out that Pecos County Sheriff's deputies in arresting United Farm Workers (UFW) Union sympathizers "pushed around" some of the people who were arrested and took one person's tape recorder away from him.

REC 27 44-0-34080

EX 104

16 AUG 1 1975

[redacted]

INDICES: [X] Negative [ ] See Summary

ACTION: UACB:
[X] No further action being taken and
[X] LHM enclosed
[ ] FD-376 (Enc. to LHM)
[ ] LHM being submitted
[ ] Report being submitted
[ ] Preliminary investigation instituted
[ ] Limited investigation instituted
[ ] Investigation continuing

[ ] Copy to: [ ] USA
[ ] Secret Service
[ ] ATF

(2) - Bureau
(Enc. 4)
1 - El Paso
[redacted]/gll
(3)

ENCLOSURE

70 AUG 18 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

131

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

El Paso, Texas
July 29, 1975

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION -
VICTIMS;
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, MEMBERS OF REEVES COUNTY, TEXAS, SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The July 25th and July 26, 1975 editions of the Odessa-American, the Odessa, Texas, newspaper, contained articles setting out that 13 persons, including United Farm Workers (UFW) Union sympathizers and two Austin, Texas men filming a documentary had been arrested by Pecos County Sheriff's Office personnel, and that some of those arrested had been "pushed around", and one individual had a tape recorder taken away from him.

These articles are as follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

44-0-34080

ENCLOSURE

32

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION

From the Odessa-American July 25, 1975:

FORT STOCKTON (Staff) — Thirteen persons, including United Farm Workers union sympathizers and two Austin men who were filming a documentary, were arrested by Reeves and Pecos County sheriff's deputies on a private road about three miles southeast of Coynosa this morning in the third straight day of flareups between lawmen and union sympathizers.

Peace Justice Tillie Colk of Fort Stockton was expected to have charges of criminal trespass filed with her against the 13 persons and bonds of $400 on each person were expected to be set later today.

Pecos County Sheriff Pete Ten Eyck said that the 13 were arrested shortly after 7 a.m. today on a private road at the Jim Burkholder farm after the sympathizers got out of their cars in preparation to talk to cantaloupe pickers working in the fields nearby.

Ten Eyck said the 13 were arrested "as soon as they got out of their cars."

Jim Harrington, an attorney from Hidalgo who has been observing the union action for the past several days, said the lawmen "pushed around" those arrested before loading them into the seven or eight patrol cars sent to the scene.

Among those arrested were Roger Manne and Andy Snyder, members of an Austin crew filming the action for a documentary.

"They grabbed hold of them and took Roger's tape recorder away from him," Harrington said, though he believes the camera was not confiscated.

Ten Eyck said no recording or filming equipment was confiscated but did say two men "who were down there filming everything," were arrested along with the 11 others.

Harrington said two juvenile girls were also arrested, but Ten Eyck denied the charge.

"They were picked up in the middle of a public road, as soon as they got our of their cars," Harrington said. "They didn't have time to do anything."

Ten Eyck said the road was a private drive to the Burkholder Farm.

Harrington said the lawmen were "devided about evenly" between Reeves and Pecos County deputies, but Ten Eyck said most of the men were from Pecos County and "only a couple" were from Reeves County.

Deputies in both counties have been taking a tough stand against the demonstrators after 27 persons including eight juveniles were arrested early Wednesday on a farm near Verhalen, south of Pecos in Reeves County.

All 27 have been released, with the last 16 being released on bonds by Odessa attorney Warren Burnett Thursday. Burnett has been retained to defend all those arrested and said today that he or someone from his office will be driving to Pecos this morning.

Ten Eyck said "there were workers out in the fields" this morning "but none of them came over to see what was going on" when the 13 persons were arrested.

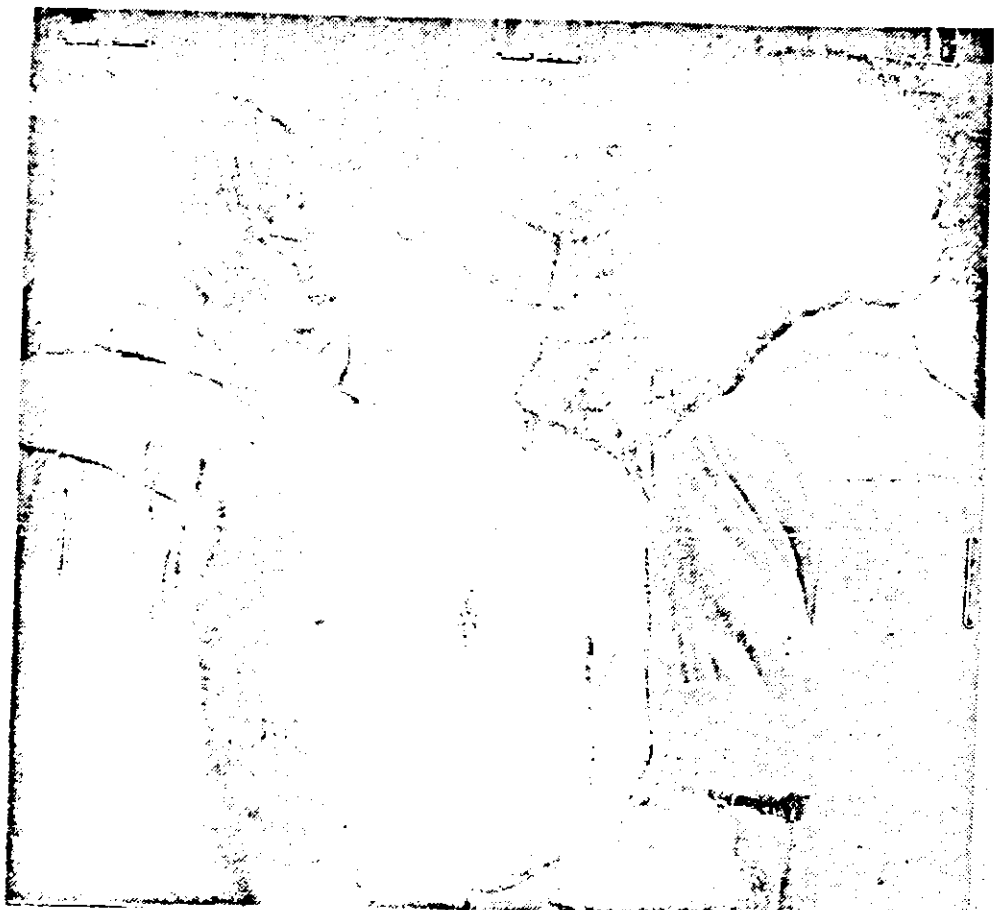
Harrington said two or three of the persons arrested this morning were arrested in the group of 27 persons Wednesday and had just been released from jail Thursday.

Ten Eyck said he didn't know if any of those arrested in his county this morning had been arrested before or not.

133

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION

From the Odessa-American, July 25, 1975:



RELEASE DISCUSSION — Three men instrumental in the release of 19 United Farm Workers union sympathizers from the Reeves County jail in Pecos Wednesday and Thursday talk over the situation outside the jail Thursday afternoon. They are (L-R) Warren Burnett, the Odessa attorney retained to defend those arrested; Tony Orendain, leader of the Texas UFW organizing effort in the Pecos area; and Kirk Purcell, a law student working in Burnett's office for the summer. Meanwhile, the work of the three men was not over since 15 more persons, including two Austin men filming a documentary, were arrested near Coyanosa in Pecos County early this morning.

(Staff Photo)

UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION

From the Odessa-American, July 26, 1975:

After 40 Arrested—

Union Farm Hands Leave Area Fields

FORT STOCKTON (Staff) — Union picket dropped out of sight here Friday afternoon after 13 persons were arrested early Friday morning on criminal trespass charges and later released on $400 bond each.

Pecos County Chief Deputy Sheriff Mike Hill said members of the United Farm Workers dispersed about noon Friday.

Hill said he thought the union pickets moved back to Pecos in Reeves County where the picketing started Wednesday with the arrests of 27 persons.

The Reeves County Sheriff's office said Friday night they had no new confrontations with the pickets during the afternoon.

Three Reeves County deputies assisted the Pecos County Sheriff's office with the pickets Friday morning at the Jim Burkholder farm near Coyanosa.

The pickets were charged with criminal trespass about 7 a.m. Friday on a private road at the Burkholder ranch.

The pickets are trying to organize cantaloupe pickers during the harvest now underway.

Deputy Hill said the picking that just started this past week would probably continue for another six weeks to two months.

Hill said he doesn't know if there would be other confrontations Saturday, but he said he is sure workers will be out in the fields picking cantalope through the weekend.

"The melons are ripe now, and they can't be left there just because the weekend's here," Hill said.

Hill said authorities in Reeves and Pecos County usually have some indication what may be in store for the respective counties late the night before.

"If we need help over here, or they need help in Reeves County, we usually know late the night before and have our men at the farm being worked by dawn, Hill said.

The pickers left the Burkholder farm and moved on to another one near Coyanosa Friday afternoon, Hill said.

"But the union pickets didn't follow the pickers Friday afternoon," Hill said.

FD-365 (Rev. 8-9-71)

FBI

Date: 10/31/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI ATTENTION:

From: SAC, PHOENIX (56-101) (C) [X] CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVEST. DIV.

Subject: [redacted] ARIZ. [ ] DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.
Unidentified Members
United Farm Workers Union in Arizona
ELECTION LAWS

Re Phoenix tel to the Bureau, 10/31/72.

[ ] CR [ ] EL [ ] DIH [ ] CRA-64
[ ] PA [ ] PE [ ] PF [ ] E
[ ] EID [ ] Bomb Threats [ ] Extremist Matters
[ ] White Hate [ ] Black

Summary of Complaint: [redacted]

ST. 100

0-70 CGTW
ADG Crim Div
PRU
11/7/72
[redacted]

ACTION: UACB: REC-70 56-0-3101

[X] No further action being taken and
[ ] LHM enclosed [ ] Copy furnished to USA, Phoenix, Arizona
[ ] FD-376 (enclosure to LHM)
[X] LHM being submitted
[ ] Report being submitted
[ ] Preliminary investigation instituted
[ ] Limited investigation instituted

NOV 3 1972

70 Bureau (RM) (Enc. 3) ENCLOSURE
Phoenix
A [redacted] GJK
(3)

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

136

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
October 31, 1972

b7c

[redacted]

b7c

UNIDENTIFIED MEMBERS
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION IN ARIZONA

On October 31, 1972 [redacted]

b7c
b7D

b7c
b7D

[redacted] stated that he had no additional details regarding the above and was furnishing it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation since it appeared to be a possible violation of the election laws.

b7c
b7D

The current telephone directory for metropolitan Phoenix carries a listing in the name of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL of CIO, at 9162 West Polk, Tolleson, Arizona.

56-0-3101

ENCLOSURE

137

RE: [redacted] b7c
UNIDENTIFIED MEMBERS
UNITED FARM WORKERS IN ARIZONA

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to the Office of the United States Attorney, Phoenix, Arizona.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed nor duplicated outside your agency.

0-70 (Rev. 3-28-72)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File Copy

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

DATE: **11/7/72**

FROM : Director, FBI
Acting

b7c

SUBJECT: [redacted] **UNIDENTIFIED MEMBERS UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION IN ARIZONA ELECTION LAWS**

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____ (your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of [redacted] **an LHM** dated **10/31/72** at **Phoenix, Arizona**.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. **1**

NOTE: This will confirm a conversation between Mr. Craig Donsanto and Supervisor [redacted] on 11/1/72, wherein Mr. Donsanto, after

b7c

139

being advised of this matter, stated that based upon the available information, no violation of the Federal Election Law Statutes exists and he desired no investigation be conducted.

140

AIRTEL

11/1/72

To: SAC, Phoenix

1 - [redacted] b7c

From: Acting Director, FBI REC-48 56-0-3104

[redacted] b7c

UNIDENTIFIED MEMBERS,
UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION
IN ARIZONA
ELECTION LAWS

RePXtel 10/31/72.

The Department has advised no violation of Election Law Statutes exists and they do not desire any investigation be conducted. They did state that in the event an unregistered person obtains a ballot and votes in the election, this could constitute a violation of Election Law Statutes. Your office should be alert to information regarding such violations that might occur in the forthcoming election in view of the information furnished by [redacted] b7D regarding the proposed activities of the United Farm Workers Union.

Insure that local election officials and law enforcement agencies are aware of the information furnished in retel regarding the proposed activities of the United Farm Workers Union.

MAILED 4
NOV 1 - 1972
FBI

Felt
Baker
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Neenan

b7c

[redacted]:bap (4)

58 NOV 13 1972

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

141

Airtel to SAC, PX
RE: [redacted] b7c

NOTE: By teletype dated 10/31/72, FBI, PX, advised information was received from the [redacted] b7D

142

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 1 1972

TELETYPE

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Purvis
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

NR 07 PX PLAIN

8:57 PM 10-31-72 NITEL WJG

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

FROM PHOENIX (56-NEW) (P) 2P

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] b7c UNIDENTIFIED MEMBERS, UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION IN ARIZONA; ELECTION LAWS.

cc [redacted] b7c

[redacted] b7c b7D PHOENIX, ADVISED ON OCTOBER THIRTYONE, SEVENTYTWO THAT [redacted] b7c b7D b7c

[redacted]

NOV 3 1972

END PAGE ONE

[redacted] b7c

143

[redacted]

[redacted] SAID THAT HE HAD NO ADDITIONAL DETAILS REGARDING THE ABOVE BUT WAS FURNISHING IT TO THE BUREAU INASMUCH AS IT APPEARED TO BE A POSSIBLE VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS. b7c, b7D

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

HOLD

FBI

Date: 12/16/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2417) (P)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION CARAVAN, HOUSTON, TEXAS, TO RIO GRANDE CITY, TEXAS, 12/17,18,19/66 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of letterhead memorandum captioned as above which is self-explanatory. Enclosed for San Antonio are six (6) copies of letterhead memorandum to permit dissemination to appropriate agencies in San Antonio.

Houston furnishing one (1) copy each of letterhead memorandum locally to ICG, ONI, OSI and Secret Service.

Source referred to in this letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

67D

ENCLOSURE

REC 22 62-0-69430

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM,RM)
2 - San Antonio (Enc. 6) (RM,RM)
3 - Houston
FBJ/cbl
(8)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. DEC 20 1966

How Forw. RS

RACIAL UNIT

By ABK/lb

3 DEC 19 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____ [redacted]

67C

67D Special Agent in Charge

145

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Houston, Texas
December 16, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

National Farm Workers
Association Caravan,
Houston, Texas, to
Rio Grande City, Texas,
December 17, 18, 19, 1966

On December 16, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he had received revised information from a source that he considers reliable relative to a caravan by the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) which was originally to have started in Houston, Texas, on December 17, 1966, and to have terminated in Rio Grande City, Texas, on December 19, 1966. Source stated that the revised information reflected that there would be two automobile caravans involved in this activity, one of which would originate at Houston, Texas, and the other in Austin, Texas.

The Houston caravan is to form at Sacred Heart Cathedral, Houston, at 7 a.m., December 17, 1966, and depart for Victoria, Texas, where at 12:30 p.m., there will probably be a rally at Lady of Sorrows Church. It will then proceed to Corpus Christi, Texas, where it will be located at Steelworkers Hall, 2325 Agnes at 7 p.m., on the same date.

The Austin group is scheduled to form in the vicinity of the State Capitol in Austin and depart at 9 a.m., December 17, 1966, for San Antonio, Texas, where a rally is to be held at 12 noon in Cassiano Park. From San Antonio it will proceed to Beeville, Texas, where a rally is scheduled for St. James Parish Hall at 3:30 p.m. From there it is to proceed to Corpus Christi, Texas, where it will join the Houston group at the Steelworkers Hall at 7 p.m.

62-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

146

NATIONAL FARM WORKERS
ASSOCIATION CARAVAN, etc.

On December 18, 1966, both caravans will depart Corpus Christi together for Kingsville, Texas, where a rally is scheduled at 8:30 a.m., at St. Martin's School, 300 Ella. The caravan will then proceed to Weslaco, Texas, where a rally is scheduled at the Courthouse at 12:30 p.m. The caravan will then proceed from Weslaco to Rio Grande City where scheduled arrival is 3 p.m., December 18, 1966. Purpose of this activity is to raise money, food and any assistance for the striking farm workers in the Rio Grande Valley area of Texas.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 8-2-44)

FBI

Date: 7/17/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-112228)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (100-1407) (P)

STUDENT AGITATION

ReTPairtel to Bureau 7/2/70.

There was no violence or unrest on campuses within the Tampa Division during the past two weeks.

On 7/9/70 and 7/16/70 an approved student organization on USF campus known as the "Grape Boycott Committee" held meetings on USF campus relative to efforts by members of this Committee to lend support to the nationwide boycott of California grapes on the part of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC). One of the leaders of this Committee is RAMON RODRIGUEZ, [redacted] and leader of "LOS CHICANOS," a Miami-based organization active in support of migrant workers in Immokalee, Fla. Established source advised that [redacted] present during 7/9/70 meeting and reportedly spoke re general plans for anti-Vietnam War demonstrations during Fall 1970 in Tampa area.

No violence or arrests occurred in connection with these two meetings and Tampa under separate caption will request Bureau authority to conduct further inquiries regarding "Grape Boycott Committee" through established sources at USF.

EX-115 REC-10 62-112228-127

No unrest or violence anticipated on campuses within Tampa Division during next two weeks.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Tampa
JJO:bg
(3)

2 JUL 20 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

53 JUL 28 1970

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 6 1970

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NR 001 LA PLAIN

11:40PM URGENT 4/5/70 REF TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOS ANGELES (157-NEW) P

REC-62

DISTURBANCE FOLLOWING UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEETING, COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA, APRIL FIVE INSTANT.

O Security Matters

[redacted]

b7C [redacted]

b7C [redacted]

b7C, b7D

ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (UFWOC), AFL-CIO, HEADED BY CESAR CHAVEZ, HELD MEETING AND BARBEQUE AT CITY PARK, COACHELLA, APRIL FIVE INSTANT WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED PERSONS. CHAVEZ PERSONALLY WAS PRESENT. UFWOC EARLIER HAD ANNOUNCED PLANS TO PICKET COACHELLA VALLEY GRAPE GROWERS STARTING MONDAY APRIL SIX NEXT.

b7C [redacted]

UFWOC MEETING ENDED ABOUT SIX PM AND DANCE SPONSORED BY LOCAL MEXICAN FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION BEGAN IN SAME PARK WHICH IS LOCATED ADJACENT TO COACHELLA POLICE STATION.

A GROUP, EXACT NUMBER UNKNOWN, DESCRIBED ONLY AS "BROWN BERETS", WHO HAD COME TO COACHELLA FROM LOS ANGELES FOR UFWOC MEETING ALLEGEDLY TRIED TO TAKE OVER DANCE PODIUM APPROXIMATELY SEVEN PM INSTANT DATE.

END PAGE ONE

100-0-40894

REC-62

15 APR 9 1970

[redacted]

b7C

60 APR 27 1970
205

149

COACHELLA PD OFFICERS ATTEMPTED TO RESTORE ORDER AT WHICH TIME DISTURBANCE SPREAD AND MOVED FROM CITY PARK TO ADJACENT POLICE STATION WHERE WINDOWS WERE BROKEN WITH BOTTLES AND ROCKS AND A BLACK AND WHITE COACHELLA ~~PD~~ POLICE VEHICLE WAS OVERTURNED AND BURNED. TEAR GAS USED IN ATTEMPT TO DISPERSE CROWD.

UNVERIFIED REPORTS OF SHOTS BEING FIRED AND OTHER CARS PARKED ON STREET BEING DAMAGED AND BURNED RECEIVED.

MUTUAL AID PACT CALLED INTO EFFECT AND OFFICERS FROM RIVERSIDE ~~SO~~ Sheriff's Office, ~~CHP~~ California Highway Patrol, INDIO PD, AND PALM SPRINGS PD RESPONDED. GROUP ATTACKING COACHELLA PD DISPERSED, HOWEVER, OTHER ROCK THROWING INCIDENTS IN OTHER PARTS OF CITY REPORTED.

THREE OR FOUR ARRESTS REPORTEDLY MADE, HOWEVER IDENTITIES OF PERSONS ARRESTED AS YET UNAVAILABLE. NO KNOWN INJURIES TO OFFICERS OR PARTICIPANTS IN DISTURBANCE REPORTED.

[redacted] STATES ORDER BEING RESTORED AND CONSIDERS MATTER UNDER CONTROL. b7c

~~USA~~ U.S. Attorney, ~~REGION II~~ Army, AND SECRET SERVICE BEING ADVISED. ~~LHM~~ MEMO FOLLOWS.

END

RM FBI WASH DC

CLR

[redacted] b7c

ROOM [illegible]

150

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/28/70

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-28330)(P)

SUBJECT: DISTURBANCE FOLLOWING UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE BARBEQUE AT Coachella, California 4/5/70

Security MATTER

Re Los Angeles airtel and Letterhead Memorandum to the Bureau dated 4/7/70.

[redacted]

b7D
b1

There was no such number as 882-4173.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] have been contacted on a continuing basis and no further disturbances have occurred. The grape strike continues and a Mexican college student group known as Mecha has announced their support of CEASER CHAVEZ and his strike in the Coachella Valley. They intend to hold a student rally in the Coachella Valley on 6/6/70. Spokesmen for Mecha from San Diego State College, San Diego, California, have publically stated that they intend their rally to be "non violent".

No evidence was developed that [redacted] or [redacted] were actually members of the Brown Beret organization. Their case is currently pending in local courts.

(2) - Bureau
1 - San Diego (Info)
2 - Los Angeles

REC- 13

100-0-4112

JUN 3 1970

TH/vdb
(5)

JUN 9 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

151

LA 105-28330

This case will be closed at the Los Angeles Division upon receipt of information from San Diego regarding the subscriber to telephone number 357-1375 at El Centro, California.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/2/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (105-7241) (RUC)

DISTURBANCE FOLLOWING
UNITED FARM WORKERS
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE BARBECUE
AT COACHELLA, CALIFORNIA
4/5/70

Security matters

[redacted] b7c

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 4/7/70.

[redacted] On 4/22/70, the 1970 Imperial Valley Directory [redacted] is [redacted] of phone number [redacted] that [redacted] is employed at [redacted] further reflects b7c

On 5/13/70, [redacted], was contacted [redacted] in reference to [redacted] and [redacted] advised he had no knowledge of [redacted] b7c b7D

On 5/17/70, [redacted] who is employed at [redacted] advised that he knew of a [redacted] located [redacted] also has a son [redacted] that as his father's. [redacted] could furnish no additional information. b7c b7D

ST 114

2 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles (105-28330)
1 - San Diego

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] mt
(5) b7c

100-0-41160

REC-22

5 JUN 4 1970

F449

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

53 JUN 18 1970

~~INT. SEC.~~

153

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2 1 1973

TELETYPE

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Parvis
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

NR 008 NY CODE

555 PM URGENT 2-21-73 KPR

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

(ATTENTION DID)

SAN DIEGO

FROM NEW YORK (100-172066) (C) 2P

[redacted] b7c

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA IN [redacted] b7c

SUPPORT OF LETTUCE BOYCOTT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 2/20/73,

IS-RA. CS, M.

[redacted] ld

b1

100-0-44302

ON 2/20/73, [redacted] ADVISED THAT CESAR CHEVEZ AND THE UFW HELD

A DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF THE LETTUCE BOYCOTT AT 11:30 AM

END PAGE ONE

b7c

[redacted]

15 FEB 22 1973

2 58 MAR 2 1973
Adm. data deleted

154

AT THE INTER FAITH CHURCH, 119TH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK. THE GROUP CONSISTING OF ABOUT 60 PROCEEDED TO MARCH TO THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE WHERE THEY ATTENDED SERVICES. DEMONSTRATION ENDED AT 1:30 PM WITHOUT INCIDENT OR ARRESTS. [redacted] FURTHER ADVISED THAT THIS GROUP IS NOT SCHEDULED FOR ANY OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS IN NYC. b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE-----

REFERENCE CINCINNATI TELETYPE 2/17/73

[redacted] b1

NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

_____

100-0-44615
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

156

FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: May 16, 1975

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-18169) (C)

UNITED FARM WORKERS SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of a LHM captioned as above.

Captioned organization is the New Orleans group of the United Farm Workers of America. The national organization is headed by CAESAR CHAVEZ.

New Orleans has not conducted any investigation in regards to captioned organization as it appears to be a legitimate organization and has not been involved in any subversive activities.

REC-20 100-0-45658

ST-117

ICC-SS
ICC-ISS
ICC-GCS
ICC-AEU
ICC-4084
WDN
5/28/75

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encs. 5)
1 - New Orleans
[redacted]:pd

b7c

0-17 to NO 5/29/75.
character should have been civil unrest. Bureau corrected. Correct your copy. [redacted]

17 MAY 19 1975

b7c [redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 JUN 12 1975

157

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 16, 1975

LA

UNITED FARM WORKERS SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

[redacted]

On May 14, 1975, [redacted] that sometime during the afternoon of May 15, 1975, members of a local New Orleans organization known as the United Farm Workers Solidarity Committee would picket the federal building at 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, to protest United States intervention in Cambodia. This organization is the New Orleans affiliate of a national group known as the United Farm Workers of America, which organization is headed by Caesar Chavez and has been involved in calling for the national boycotts of lettuce and grapes.

At Approximately 1:15 p.m. on May 15, 1975, 18 individuals consisting of males and females were observed to picket in front of the federal office building at 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans.

These pickets consisted of approximately six blacks and the remaining persons were white. They carried placards which read "JOBS NOT WAR" and "GET OUT OF CAMBODIA."

The picketing was orderly in nature and was kept under observation by building guards.

The picketing continued until approximately 1:45 p.m., at which time the pickets gathered their signs and left the area.

No incidents were observed or reported; however, during the picketing interviews of observers as well as some of the pickets were conducted by a local television station.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-0-4[illegible]8

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ENCLOSURE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

431 PM URGENT 1-21-67 HRF

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (100-42662)

NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION (NFWA) DEMONSTRATION AT PARKWAY LIQUOR, FIVE TWO WEST DIVISION STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JANUARY TWENTY ONE, NINETEEN SIXTY SEVEN, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

[redacted] b7c

RE CHICAGO AIRTEL DECEMBER NINETEEN LAST CAPTIONED "NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION (NFWA), DEMONSTRATION AT ZIMMERMANN LIQUOR STORE, RANDOLPH AND FRANKLIN STREETS, DECEMBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY SIX, INFORMATION CONCERNING."

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] ADVISED TODAY TEN INDIVIDUALS HELD PEACEFUL PICKET DEMONSTRATION TODAY AT PARKWAY LIQUOR, FIVE TWO WEST DIVISION STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. PICKETING IN PROTEST OF STORE'S SALE OF WINES DISTRIBUTED BY PERELLI MINETTI COMPANY, DELANO, CALIFORNIA. LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED BY DEMONSTRATORS REFLECTED PREVIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS BY NATIONAL FARM WORKERS AGAINST

END PAGEONE

REC-6 157-6-9-3995

EX-115

12 JAN 23 1967

[redacted] b7c

159

0-73 (Rev. 7-20-73)

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 8-28-73

Transmit in Plaintext (plaintext or code) via teletype the attached Priority (priority) message.

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO:

RUEADWW/ ☐ The President

RUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice President
☐ Att.: _____

RUEADWW/ ☐ White House Situation Room
☐ Att.: _____

RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of State

RUEAIIA/ ☐ Director, CIA

RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
☐ and National Indications Center

RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the Army

RUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)

RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative Service

RUEADSS/ ☒ U. S. Secret Service (PID)

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)

RUEBWJA/ ☒ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
☒ and Internal Security Section
☒ and General Crimes Section

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization Service

RUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))

RUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration

☐

☐

SACS:

U RACIAL MATTERS

LEGATS:

LOS ANGELES

Assoc. Dir. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Comp. Serv. ____
Corr. & Com. Research ____
Press Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office) UNCLAS

SUBJECT: Demonstration at Safeway Stores, Los Angeles area: By United Farm Workers Union, 8-21-73

Foreign Liaison Unit
☐ Route through for review
☒ Cleared telephonically
with G. S. Moore
157-6-26-1986

(Text of message begins on next page.)

REC 87

21 AUG 21 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

59 AUG 28 1973

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

S & D COPY
DO NOT FILE

NR 006 LA CODED

~~542PM URGENT 8-18-73 MAH~~

~~TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: INTD)~~

~~FROM LOS ANGELES 3P~~

DEMONSTRATIONS AT SAFEWAY STORES, LOS ANGELES AREA, BY UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION 8-18-73

~~DEMONSTRATION AT SAFEWAY STORES, LOS ANGELES AREA, BY UNITED~~ CALIF.

~~FARM WORKERS UNION, 8-18-73, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING~~.

SA [redacted] DUTY AGENT, SAN DIEGO DIVISION, (b)(7)(c)
TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED, 8:30 A.M. INSTANT, THAT [redacted] (b)(7)(d)
[redacted] ADVISED THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES WERE HEADING IN A CARAVAN FOR THE WESTERN WHITE HOUSE FROM KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, TO PICKET THERE.

LOS ANGELES FBI CONTACTED [redacted] (b)(7)(c),(b)(7)(d)
[redacted] CALIFORNIA, TODAY, WHO ADVISED THAT HIS DEPARTMENT LEARNED THAT UNITED FARM WORKERS PICKETS HAD BEEN ORDERED TO CARAVAN TO LOS ANGELES TODAY TO PICKET SAFEWAY STORES AND POSSIBLY THE WESTERN WHITE HOUSE. [redacted] (b)(7)(c)
ADVISED HIS OFFICERS OBSERVED OVER THREE HUNDRED CARS CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY ONE THOUSAND PERSONS HEADING SOUTH ON

END PAGE ONE

161

U.S. 99 OUT OF KERN COUNTY AT ABOUT 8 OR 9 A.M. TODAY.

[redacted] (b)(7)(C) + (b)(7)(D)

[redacted] ADVISED THAT INFORMATION RECEIVED AT UNITED FARM WORKERS SUPPORT COALITION MEETING YESTERDAY EVENING, 8-17-73, THAT ORDERS FROM CEASAR CHAVEZ INDICATED THAT 3,000 UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION (UFWU) PICKETS WERE TO GATHER TODAY AT DELANO, CALIFORNIA, WHERE THEY WERE TO SPLIT INTO TWO GROUPS, HALF GOING BY CARAVAN TO SAN FRANCISCO AND HALF TO LOS ANGELES.

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM [redacted] (b)(7)(D) [redacted] TODAY INDICATES THAT A GROUP OF 400 UFWU PICKETS WERE TO RALLY AT LINCOLN PARK IN LOS ANGELES, WHERE THEY WOULD SPLIT INTO FOUR GROUPS OF 100 EACH AND PICKET FOUR SAFEWAY STORES IN THE EAST LOS ANGELES AREA. AS OF 9:25 A.M. TODAY, [redacted] OBSERVED ARRIVAL OF ABOUT 25 (b)(7)(D) PERSONS AT LINCOLN PARK.

AT 12:55 P. [redacted] (b)(7)(C) + (b)(7)(D) ADVISED THAT CEZAR CHAVEZ HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT A SAFEWAY STORE, IN LA WHERE 200 UFWU PICKETS HAD GATHERED. AFTER THE PRESS CONFERENCE HE DEPARTED THE AREA TO ANOTHER LOCAL SAFEWAY STORE. [redacted] OBSERVED UFWU PICKETS AT (b)(7)(D) SIX DIFFERENT SAFEWAY STORES IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA. NO INFORMATION DEVELOPED INDICATING THAT UFWU PICKETS WOULD CONVERGE

END PAGE TWO

167

ON WESTERN WHITE HOUSE. [redacted] CONTINUING (b)(7)(D)
OBSERVATION OF UFWU PICKETS AND WILL ADVISE LOS ANGELES FBI OF
PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

LOS ANGELES FBI ADVISED FOLLOWING AGENCIES: SA [redacted] (b)(7)(C)
[redacted] UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, LOS ANGELES; [redacted] (b)(7)(C),(b)(7)(D)
[redacted] ASAC
[redacted] UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, WESTERN WHITE (b)(7)(C)
HOUSE; [redacted] (b)(7)(C),(b)(7)(D)
[redacted]
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, LOS ANGELES, TERRY BIRD;
SA [redacted] FBI, SAN FRANCISCO. (b)(7)(C)

~~ADMINISTRATIVE: RE TEL CALL TO BUREAU WITH SUPERVISOR~~
[redacted] ~~DIVISION FIVE.~~ (b)(7)(C)

~~INASMUCH AS UFWU PICKETS DID NOT PROCEED TO WESTERN WHITE~~
~~HOUSE, NO COVERAGE AFFORDED BY BUAGENTS. LIAISON BEING~~
~~MAINTAINED WITH~~ [redacted] (b)(7)(D)
~~NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. INFORMATION ONLY.~~

END

ZPGZXDLM FBI HQ CLR

S GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/20/72

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (157-NEW) (P)

SUBJECT: POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE BETWEEN UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION (UFW) AND FLORIDA SUGAR CANE GROWERS, CLEWISTON, FLORIDA, OCTOBER 1972 CIVIL UNREST

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

The Miami Office is closely following the situation between the UFW and the Sugar Cane Growers. The Bureau will be advised of pertinent developments or should violence actually occur. The Miami Office will remain alert for any violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

LHM is being disseminated locally to the Secret Service and the U. S. Attorney, Miami, Florida.

2

AGENCY: CRD, ISD, SS ~~RAC, CD~~, ~~ACSI, CSI~~ STATE

HOW FORW: R/S

DATE FORW: OCT. 27, 1972 ICC 7RA

BY: [redacted] 3CCX

b7c

ST. 100

REC-50

157-6-29-2254

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Miami
[redacted] jjj
(4) b7c

1 cc Labor Desk 2254
10/31/72 AGP

4 OCT 24 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

NOV 1 1972 F 241

164

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-NEW

Miami, Florida
October 20, 1972

RE: POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE
BETWEEN UNITED FARM
WORKERS UNION (UFW)
AND FLORIDA SUGAR
CANE GROWERS,
CLEWISTON, FLORIDA,
OCTOBER 1972
CIVIL UNREST

b7C
b7D

On October 5, 1972, [redacted] advised there is currently developing a situation which could result in violence between the United Farm Workers (UFW) and the Florida Sugar Cane Growers. The UFW is a National Labor Union led by CESAR SHAVEZ, who has gained national attention in the past for a "grape boycott" in California, which he organized. The largest company of the Sugar Cane Growers is United States Sugar Corporation headquartered in Clewiston, Florida. Emotions will probably run very high and violence could occur over labor organizing and the crossing of picket lines.

The principal element of the dispute is the demand on the part of the UFW that the Sugar Cane Growers hire domestic instead of foreign labor. The Sugar Growers have insisted that domestic labor has traditionally refused to work in the cane fields forcing the companies to import Jamaican labor.

According to the September 24, 1972, issue of the "Palm Beach Post-Times" a daily newspaper published in West Palm Beach, Florida, approximately 9,000 workers will be required to harvest the sugar cane for seven companies

157-6-29-2259

FRIENDSHIP

165

including United States Sugar Corporation which have organized into the Florida Sugar Cane League (FSCL). Sugar grown by the FSCL lies principally to the south and east of Lake Okeechobee, Florida. Sugar grown in South Florida represents approximately seven percent of the total sugar grown in the United States. The Sugar Growers have received permission to bring in to the country approximately 9,000 Jamaicans to cut the sugar and they will be paid about $2.25 per hour on a piece rate basis. Transportation and housing for the Jamaicans is furnished. The principal period of sugar cane cutting is annually from the latter part of October through March.

According to the "Palm Beach Post-Times" the UFW is seeking to obtain up to four to five dollars per hour for domestic labor in the cutting of sugar. The UFW is expected to attempt to get authorization from a majority of the workers to represent them. Since it is expected that the Sugar Growers would reject the union, the UFW would then organize a strike which could be successful only if all workers are willing to refuse to cross the picket lines.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to the Secret Service, Miami, Florida, and United States Attorney, Miami, Florida.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency, nor duplicated within your agency.

146

FD-161 (Rev. 9-27-65)

FBI

Date: 3/23/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

To: Director, FBI

ATTENTION:
☐ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVEST. DIV.
☒ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.

From: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (P)
(157-1760)

Subject: Picketing of Pennsylvania State Liquor Store, 2126 West Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., by Members of National Farm Workers Association, 3/18/66

☐ CR ☐ EL ☐ VRA-65 ☐ CRA-64
☐ PA ☐ PE ☐ PF
☐ BM ☐ BM-Threats ☒ Racial Matters
☐ Klan ☐ Organization

Summary of Complaint:
Re Philadelphia teletype 3/18/66

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Info copies furnished OSI, ONI, INTC, Secret Service, and USA, EDPA.

b7c

Bureau will be kept advised.

[redacted]

1 - Bureau (Enc. - 8)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 157-1760
1 - 62-3910

REC 17 157-6-37-1804

ENCLOSURE

LX 114

1 MAR 24 1966

JRW:mbr
(3)

ACTION: UACB:
☐ No further action being taken and
☐ LHM enclosed ☐ Copy furnished to USA
☐ LHM being submitted
☐ Report being submitted
☐ Preliminary investigation instituted
☐ Limited investigation instituted

SUPV. [illegible]

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 23, 1966

Picketing of Pennsylvania
State Liquor Store,
2126 West Columbia Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
By Members of National Farm
Workers Association,
March 18, 1966

b7C
b7D

On March 18, 1966, [redacted], advised that 12 people representing the National Farm Workers Association picketed the Pennsylvania State Liquor Store, 2126 West Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. The demonstration was in protest against the sale of Schenley Distributing Corporation, who are engaged in a labor dispute with grape pickers in California.

The demonstration was orderly with no incidents.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

168

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/27/66

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-1760) (C)

SUBJECT: PICKETING OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIQUOR STORE, 2126 WEST COLUMBIA AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., BY MEMBERS OF NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION, MARCH 18, 1966

Remyairtel 3/23/66.

Inasmuch as no further activity has taken place regarding above matter, this file being closed administratively in the Philadelphia Office.

REC-CA 41

157-6 57-1864

2 - Bureau
1 - Philadelphia (157-1760)
[redacted] JBK
(3)

67C

MAY 31 1966

SUBV CONTROL

JUN 2 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 17 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

NR 002 PX PLAIN

314AM AUGUST 17, 1974 NITEL GLN

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: INTD)

FROM PHOENIX 157-2194 (C) 1PAGE

b7c [redacted]

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION BY UNITED FARM WORKERS, FEDERAL BUILDING, PHOENIX, ARIZONA, AUGUST 16, 1974. CIVIL UNREST.

[redacted] b7c

A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED AUGUST 16, 1974, THAT 37 PEOPLE, INCLUDING 6 CHILDREN CARRYING UNITED FARM WORKERS (UFW) FLAGS, DEMONSTRATED IN FRONT OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING, PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FROM 3:45 TO 5:20 PM TODAY. DEMONSTRATORS PASSED OUT LEAFLETS DEMANDING INVESTIGATION OF IMMIGRATION SERVICE FOR ALLOWING ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES TO WORK. NO INCIDENTS OCCURRED AND NO ARRESTS MADE.

SA [redacted] U.S. SECRET SERVICE, AND ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY JOEL SACKS ADVISED, BOTH PHOENIX, ARIZONA. DEMONSTRATION COVERED BY PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT.

ST-103 REC-35 157-6-38-496

ADMINISTRATIVE: REPXTEL, AUGUST 12, 1974. SOURCE IS [redacted] NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

AUG 20 1974

b7c/b7D

ICC-SS

ICC-6240

b7c

[redacted]

b7c

[redacted]

LP FBI HQ CLR

8-17-74

Rec - AAG/Criminal Div.

ISS+GCS

cc - CDU

Mr. Phillips

AUG 26 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/25/84 BY 8269 JHE/WEB/RW

CH 239266

5

170

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 25 1974

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. ____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
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Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

NR 010 PX PLAIN

TELETYPE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PM SEPT 25, 1974 NITEL JRL

TL BUREAU

FROM PHOENIX (157-2234) (P) (2P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

UNITED FARM WORKERS DEMONSTRATION, SEPT 9-10, 1974, YUMA, ARIZONA; CIVIL UNREST.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 2333 REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION

ON INSTANT DATE, 58 MEXICAN MALES BELONGING TO UNITED FARM WORKERS WERE ARRESTED BY YUMA COUNTY SO FOR UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY NEAR YUMA, ARIZONA. ARRESTS WERE MADE AFTER SHERIFF BUD YANCEY ORDERED GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 300 INDIVIDUALS TO DISPERSE AS THEY WERE IN VIOLATION OF DIRECT COURT ORDER PROHIBITING MORE THAT 50 INDIVIDUALS TO BE ASSEMBLED AT ONE TIME AT ONE LOCALE. YANCEY ADVISED THAT LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES "HAD REACHED THE END OF THE ROPE" AND WOULD NOT TAKE ANY DIRECT VIOLATIONS OF THE COURT ORDERS. ALL 58 SUBJECTS WERE ARRAIGNED BEFORE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, YUMA, ARIZONA, INSTANT DATE. MAJORITY OF INDIVIDUALS HAD BOND OF $330 PLACED FOR THE VIOLATION. YANCEY ADVISED THAT HIS AGENCY EXPECTED MORE TROUBLE SEPT 26, 1974, FROM THE UNION AND STATED HE HAS HIRED ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.

[redacted] b7c

REC-111 157-6-38-501

4 SEP 30 1974

[redacted] b7c

END AGE ONE

Criminal Division
Attn: ISS
GCS

9-25-74

DOC 8 1974

CC-55 b1 [redacted]
typo
corrected CC-DIA
& lost CC-62YD
Rec'd delete 5 pm

9/26/74

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by [redacted] WEB/RW
Declassify on: OADR 1/25/84

PX 157-2234 CONFIDENTIAL

INS, YUMA, ARIZONA, HAS BEEN APPRISED OF THIS AND FOLLOWING IT CLOSELY. [redacted] SECRET SERVICE AND USA, PHOENIX, ARIZONA, CONTACTED. U

(THIS MATTER WILL BE FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY THE PHOENIX DIVISION THROUGH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AS WELL AS LOGICAL SOURCES.) U

END

REC 3 DBS FBIHQ CLR

b7c

CC - [redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

172

14 Jun 78 01 56z

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
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Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Secy

PX0888 1658143Z

RR HQ

DE PX

R 141800Z JUN 78

FM PHOENIX (157 NEW)(C)

TO DIRECTOR (ROUTINE)

BT

UNCLAS

[redacted] b7c

STRIKE AND DEMONSTRATION BY CESAR CHAVEZ AND UNITED FARM WORKERS AGAINST PASQUINELLI AND G AND S PRODUCE COMPANIES, YUMA, ARIZONA, JUNE 13, 1978; CIVIL UNREST; OO: PHOENIX.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, UNITED FARM WORKERS (UFW) IN LATTER PART OF MAY, 1978, WENT ON STRIKE AGAINST VICTIMS, WHO HAVE CONTRACTS FOR LABOR WITH TEAMSTERS UNION. VICTIMS ARE CURRENTLY HARVESTING CANTALOUPE IN YUMA, ARIZONA AREA. LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE MAINTAINED EXCELLENT CONTROL OF THE SITUATION WITH A FEW MINOR OCCURRENCES. REC-44 SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE, YUMA, ARIZONA, SIGNED COURT ORDER NOT ALLOWING PICKETS TO INTERFERE WITH FARM WORKERS OF VICTIMS WHILE WORKING IN FIELDS.

ST-140 DE-48 157-6-38-5316

[redacted] b7D

JUN 15 1978

6/14/78 DAG CD (ATTNEAC)
AAG CD (ATTN GCS + ISS)
AAG CRD
USSS

70 JUL 6 1978

[redacted] OTHER UFW MEMBERS DISPERSED UPON COMMAND OF YCSO AUTHORITIES. EXTENSIVE TELEVISION COVERAGE WAS GIVEN THE ARREST OF CHAVEZ AS WELL AS THE STRIKE ON VICTIMS.

ADMINISTRATIVE: REPXTELCAL TO BUREAU, JUNE 13, 1978.

AUSA, ATF AND SECRET SERVICE, PHOENIX, ADVISED. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY PHOENIX DIVISION, BUT WILL KEEP BUREAU ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

BT

0-73 (Rev. 1-24-77)

035

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

Date 6/14/78

PRECEDENCE: ☐ IMMEDIATE ☑ PRIORITY ☐ ROUTINE

CLASSIFICATION: ☐ TOP SECRET ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☑ UNCLASSIFIED

FIELD AND LEGAT MESSAGES ONLY ☐ CLEAR ☐ EFTO

FM: DIRECTOR

TO: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

☐ Attorney General
☑ Deputy Attorney General
☐ Attn: Emergency Programs Center
☑ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Div.
☑ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Div.
☐ Attn: Internal Security Section
☐ Attn: General Crimes Section
☐ Immigration and Naturalization Service
☐ U. S. Marshal's Service
☑ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
☐ Director, CIA
☐ Secretary of State
☐ Department of Treasury
☐ Attn: U. S. Customs
☐ Department of Treasury
☐ Attn: Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms

☐ Drug Enforcement Administration
☐ Energy Research and Development Administration
☐ U. S. Postal Service
☐ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.
☐ Department of Transportation Attn: Director of Security
☐ Federal Aviation Administration
☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
☐ Department of the Army
☐ Naval Investigative Service
☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO))
☐ Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

☐ The President
☐ White House Situation Room
☐ Attn:
☐ The Vice President
☐ Attn:
☐
☐

[redacted]

b7C

(SUBJECT (TEXT BEGINS NEXT PAGE): CIVIL UNREST - PHOENIX 157-6-38-537

X-27 DE-56

REC-126

Foreign Liaison Unit
☐ Route through for review
☐ Cleared telephonically JUN 16 1978
with [redacted]

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Crim. Inv. ____
Fin. & Perf. ____
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Tech. Serv. ____
Training ____
Public Aff. Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

b7C

ORIGINATOR [redacted] RM 4684 EXT 4630

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 14 1978
1519Z

TELETYPE

[redacted]

b7C

JUL 7 1978

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FBI/DOJ

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Aff. Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

~~14 JUN 76 01 56 Z~~

~~RECEIVED~~
~~FEDERAL BUREAU~~
~~OF INVESTIGATION~~
~~COMMUNICATIONS SECTION~~

~~PRO000 1690145Z~~

~~RR HQ~~

~~DE PX~~

~~R 140100Z JUN 78~~

~~FM PHOENIX (157 NEW) (C)~~

~~TO DIRECTOR (ROUTINE)~~

~~BT~~

~~UNCLAS~~

[redacted]

b7C

STRIKE AND DEMONSTRATION BY CESAR CHAVEZ AND UNITED FARM WORKERS AGAINST PASQUINELLI AND G AND S PRODUCE COMPANIES, YUMA, ARIZONA, JUNE 13, 1978; CIVIL UNREST; ~~CO. PHOENIX~~.

FOR INFORMATION OF ~~BUREAU~~ Recipients, UNITED FARM WORKERS (UFW) IN LATTER PART OF MAY, 1978, WENT ON STRIKE AGAINST VICTIMS, WHO HAVE CONTRACTS FOR LABOR WITH TEAMSTERS UNION. VICTIMS ARE CURRENTLY HARVESTING CANTALOUPE IN YUMA, ARIZONA AREA. LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE MAINTAINED EXCELLENT CONTROL OF THE SITUATION WITH A FEW MINOR OCCURRENCES. SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE, YUMA, ARIZONA, SIGNED COURT ORDER NOT ALLOWING PICKETS TO INTERFERE WITH FARM WORKERS OF VICTIMS WHILE WORKING IN FIELDS.

[redacted]

b7D

176

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] OTHER UFW MEMBERS DISPERSED UPON COMMAND OF YCSO AUTHORITIES. EXTENSIVE TELEVISION COVERAGE WAS GIVEN THE ARREST OF CHAVEZ AS WELL AS THE STRIKE ON VICTIMS.

~~ADMINISTRATIVE. REPHTELCAL TO BUREAU, JUNE 13, 1978.~~

~~AUSA, ATF AND SECRET SERVICE, PHOENIX, ADVISED.~~ NO ~~INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY PHOENIX DIVISION, BUT WILL KEEP BUREAU ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.~~

BT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 5/24/68

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ARIMAIL
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-7-80 BY SP3

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-NEW)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE PICKETING OF U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK BY UNITED FARM WORKERS
5/29/68
San Francisco, California
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

Remytel dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eleven copies of LHM pertaining to the possible picketing of U. S. Attorney General RAMSEY CLARK.

Secret Service, Army, and U. S. Attorney, San Francisco telephonically advised.

Agency G-2, IDP4, OSI, CHD, SS

Date Forw. 5-28-68

How Forw. RS

By [illegible] 4 destroyed

1-836 (9&D)

REC 13
157-6-47-1171

12 MAY 28 1968

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl 11)
2 - Sacramento
2 - Los Angeles
3 - San Francisco
(1 - 157-243)
(1 - 157-New)

C. C. - Bishop

[redacted]

JD/[illegible]
(18)

Approved: 55 JUN 5 1968 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

178

157-243
JD/lw

LEAD

SACRAMENTO

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA Will check indices on [redacted] of the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, and furnish positive info in LHM form suitable for dissemination. (b)(7)(c)

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA Same lead as Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA Will follow and report pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

May 24, 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-7-80 BY SP3DD/CJ

RE: POSSIBLE PICKETING OF U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK BY UNITED FARM WORKERS, May 29, 1968, San Francisco, California

Copies of this memorandum are being distributed locally to the Army, Navy, Air Force, U. S. Attorney in San Francisco, and U. S. Secret Service.

[redacted] on May 22, 1968, advised that [redacted] who identified himself as a representative of Cesar Chavez, Director of the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO and a leader in the grape strike of agricultural workers at Delano, California, stated that the farm workers intended to picket U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark during his appearance before the National Conference of Social Workers (NCSW). [redacted] stated that he estimated that from thirty to fifty pickets would appear to picket the U. S. Attorney General on May 29, 1968 at the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California. (b)(7)(c)+(b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(c)

[redacted] indicated that the reason for the picketing was that the U. S. Attorney General ruled against farm workers in a recent decision involving immigrant labor. (b)(7)(c)

[redacted] NCSW, San Francisco, advised on April 23, 1968 that the NCSW would run from May 26, 1968 through May 31, 1968. (b)(7)(c)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1376-47-1171

ENCLOSURE

180

POSSIBLE PICKETING OF U. S.
ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK
BY UNITED FARM WORKERS

[redacted] further advised that U. S. Attorney General Clark was scheduled to talk on May 29, 1968 at 8:30 PM. She stated he would be staying at the Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, California. (b)(7)(c)

The above information was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated May 24, 1968.

181

1 - San Francisco Guidance Folder
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, San Francisco 8/27/73

Director, FBI (157-6-47)

LABOR DISPUTE BETWEEN UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION (UFWU) AND TEAMSTERS UNION, FRESNO COUNTY, KERN COUNTY, AND TULARE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,
7/31/73
CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Civil Unrest

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND ... Class 1/30/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

MAILED 21 AUG 24 1973 FBI

[redacted] (C)

In view of information set forth in referenced communication, insure that any subsequent activity of interest to the Bureau on the part of any of th[redacted]

EX-109 REC-32 157-6-47-1626

For your future guidance, the caption used in referenced communication was incorrect and unsuitable for the contents of the communication. In the event you were not aware of the proper case caption for this matter, an appropriate caption should have been devised to indicate the ~~substantive nature~~ of the information in the communication.

5 AUG 27 1973

While you may not have possessed additional descriptive data or Bureau file numbers on two of the persons mentioned in the communication, you are reminded that the listing of field file numbers is of no assistance to the Bureau for identification purposes. When included in such a communication, file numbers, as well as other administrative matters, are to be placed at the end of the teletype under an administrative heading. In the instanc of referenced communication, because it was unsuitable for Headquarters dissemination without substantial editing, resubmission of the information was necessary.

CONFIDENTIAL

Score appropriate personnel with error of form.

[redacted] kIR wae (6) SEE NOTE PAGE TWO [redacted]

Assoc. Dir. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Cong. Serv. ___
Corr. & Crm. Research ___
Press Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

53 SEP 2 1973

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Classified by 8269 JHE/WEB/RW
Declassify on: OADR 1/25/84 c#239266

W.D. F... rm 634 (9-D)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter to San Francisco
Re: Labor Dispute Between United Farm[illegible]
Workers Union (UFWU) and Teamsters Union
157-6-48

NOTE:

[redacted] (c) (b)(1) b1

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

183

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 15 1973

TELETYPE

G

NR 01 SC PLAIN

3:25 AM NITEL 9/15/73 SJP

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SACRAMENTO (176-NEW)

UFW PICKETING ACTIVITY, SAN JOAQUIN CO., 9/14/73, CIVIL DISTURBANCE

DURING EARLY MORNING OF 9/14/73, IN THE VICINITY OF FRANZIA BROTHERS VINYARDS, RIPON, CA., TWO FELONY ARRESTS BY SAN JOAQUIN CO. SHERIFFS DEPUTYS OCCURED AS RESULT OF ROCK THROWING ACTIVITY. ONE ARREST OCCURED WHEN A UFW PICKET, AGE 22, ALLEDGEDLY THREW A ROCK THROUGH A WINDSHIELD STRIKING THE DRIVER. ANOTHER ARREST OCCURED WHEN A NON UFW GRAPE HARVEST WORKER, AGE 58, ALLEGEDLY STRUCK A UFW PICKET WITH A VEHICLE, AFTER HIS VEHICLE HAD BEEN HIT AS A RESULT OF THE ROCK THROWING ACTIVITY.

EX-103 REC-37 157-6-67-362

APPROX. 35 TO 40 UFW PICKETS ARE CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN ~~PICKETING~~ IN LODI AND RIPON VINYARDS. UFW PICKETS ARE VOLUNTARILY LEAVING VINYARDS AT REQUEST OF VINYARD OPERATORS. NO OTHER DIST~~URBANCES HAVE~~ OCCURED AS OF EVENING HOURS OF 9/14/73.

END.

SEP 19 1973

1cc - LABOR
1cc - SS
1cc - CRD

LNG FBI HQ CLR TO AR

cc-AAG Criminal Division
Attn: ☑ ISS
☑ GCS
☐ GCS
Litigation Unit

F257 9-15-73 3:30 pm

[redacted] 9/17/73

5 [redacted]

184

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/25/73

FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (176-72) (C)

SUBJECT: UNITED FARM WORKER
PICKETING ACTIVITIES
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
9/14/73
CIVIL DISTURBANCES

Civil Unrest

Re Sacramento nitel to Bureau, dated 9/15/73.

Inasmuch as there are no further significant developments in this matter and in view of the termination of the grape and tomato harvest and the termination of the United Farm Worker (UFW) picketing activities in San Joaquin County, this matter is being placed in a closed status.

REC-69 157-6-67-3dc
ST-110

OCT 29 1973

(2) - Bureau
1 - Sacramento
[redacted] NOV 7 1973
(3)

FIVE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

185

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 08 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
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Inspection
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Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

NR 005 SC CODED

10-13 PM NITEL 8/7/74 RRH

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SACRAMENTO (176-NEW) 2P

b7c

[redacted]

DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING, 650 CAPITOL MALL, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, BY UNITED FARM WORKERS (UFW), AUG. 7, 1974. CIVIL UNREST.

AT APPROXIMATELY 11:45 AM, AUG. 7, 1974, BREWSTER Q. MORGAN, AUSA, EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIF., SACRAMENTO, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED APPROXIMATELY 700 INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH UFW APPEARED AT U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING, 650 CAPITOL MALL, SACRAMENTO. HE STATED APPROXIMATELY 400 INDIVIDUALS ENTERED FEDERAL BUILDING, CONGREGATING IN HALLWAYS AND LOBBY OF BUILDING, AND APPROXIMATELY 300 REMAINED OUTSIDE PEACEFULLY PICKETING ENTIRE BLOCK. DEMONSTRATORS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE BUILDING CARRIED BANNERS AND SIGNS IDENTIFYING THEMSELVES WITH UFW. MORGAN STATED HE DID NOT KNOW PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATION OR PICKETING.

REC-52 157-6-67-312

ON AUG. 7, 1974, GERALD MC CARTHY, DEPUTY USM, EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIF., SACRAMENTO, STATED HE WAS ABLE TO DETERMINE DEMONSTRATORS

ST-112

21 AUG 12 1974

END PAGE ONE

1cc-SS
1cc-INS
1cc-DIA
1cc-NSA
1cc-624D

[redacted] 8/8/74

3cc AAG Con Div (ISS, GCS, ODU) 8-8-74 [redacted]

b7c

[redacted]

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/3/82 BY SP8 BTJ/dkg

1 AUG 19 1974

186

WERE CONGREGATING TO DEMONSTRATE SUPPORT OF CALIF. ASSEMBLY BILL AB 3370 GUARANTEEING FREE FARM WORKERS ELECTIONS AND FURTHER TO PROTEST TO IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (INS) AGAINST LETTING MEXICAN ALIENS INTO AGRICULTURAL FIELDS. HE STATED DEMONSTRATION PEACEFUL. HE STATED DEMONSTRATORS LEFT AREA AT APPROXIMATELY 12:50 PM IN ORDERLY AND PEACEFUL MANNER.

ON AUG. 7, 1974, SA [redacted] SECRET SERVICE, SACRAMENTO, WAS ADVISED OF ABOVE DEMONSTRATION. b7c

ADMINISTRATIVE:

IT IS TO BE NOTED FBI, SACRAMENTO DOES NOT OCCUPY ANY SPACE IN U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING, 650 CAPITOL MALL.

SACRAMENTO CONTEMPLATES NO FURTHER INVESTIGATIVE INTEREST IN THIS MATTER AS NONE APPEARS WARRANTED.

E N D

HOLD

SLP FBI HQ FO ISIX

CC- [redacted] b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 27 1974

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. ____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

NR 05 SC PLAIN

9-21 PM NITEL 8-26-74 RLB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SACRAMENTO (176-80) 2P

REC-25

UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA (UFW); ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE FARM WORKERS (TOMATO PICKERS), STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. CIVIL UNREST. [redacted] b7C

[redacted] b7C, b7D FURNISHED INFORMATION AS FOLLOWS ON AUGUST 26, 1974:

ON AUGUST 25, 1974, AN ESTIMATED 200 PERSONS ATTENDED A RALLY IN PATTERSON, CALIFORNIA, HELD BY UFW AS START OF CAMPAIGN IN STANISLAUS COUNTY TO ORGANIZE TOMATO PICKERS. ON AUGUST 26,1974, [redacted] b7D WHERE AS ESTIMATED 50 TO100 UFW MEMBERS HAVE BEEN TRAVELING IN APPROXIMATELY 15 AUTOMOBILES TO VARIOUS RANCHES WHERE TOMATOES ARE BEING HARVESTED. THROUGH THE USE OF SIGNS, BANNERS, AND VOICE THE MEMBERS HAVE BEEN URGING THAT THE WORKERS LEAVE THE FIELDS AND SUPPORT THE UFW. [redacted] STATED THAT THERE HAVE BEEN ISOLATED INCIDENTS OR ROCK OR DIRT CLOD THROWING ON THE PART OF THE b7C, b7D

END PAGE ONE

S1 104 REC-25 100-444762 - 1
RED 100158-6-67-374X
AUG 29 1974

ICC-SS
ICC-DIA
ICC-CONTAINED

2:45 Am 8-27-74
2cc - AAG/Crim.
[redacted] b7C
1cc - CIA-TL b7C
[redacted] b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/5/82 BY [redacted] 8/27/74
C# 212241

b7C

[redacted] b7C

5

017 to SAC. 8/27/74.
No indication required local dis. made.
F - Telgram USA + SS advised.
[redacted] b7C

SEP 5 1974

b7C

188

SC 176-80

PAGE TWO

MEMBERS INVOLVED, BUT NO MAJOR CONFRONTATIONS HAVE OCCURRED AND NO ARRESTS HAVE BEEN NECESSARY. [redacted] b7c, b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE: THIS MATTER IS BEING FOLLOWED CLOSELY AND THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS.

END

HOLD

TELETYPE UNIT
RECEIVED
SEP 15 PM 11:54

cc [redacted] b7c

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(157-6-67)~~ DATE: 10/24/74

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (176-80) (C)

SUBJECT: UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA (UFW);
ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE FARM WORKERS (TOMATO PICKERS), STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
CIVIL UNREST

Re Sacramento nitel to the Bureau, dated 8/26/74.

There have been no developments in this matter involving any significant civil unrest. The tomato harvest has been completed and [redacted] advised that extra patrols covering UFW activity in Stanislaus County have ceased since pickets are no longer frequenting the area.

No further investigation is being conducted within the Sacramento Division.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/5/82 BY SP8BTD/ng
c#212,241

REC-12 ~~166-444762-265~~
EX 104 157-6-67-378
16 OCT 25 1974

FIVE [redacted]

2 - Bureau
1 - Sacramento
[redacted] emw

NOV 21 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

190

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 0 1 1975

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

NR 02 SC PLAIN

8:34 PM NITEL 3/1/75 RLB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SACRAMENTO (176-NEW)

DEMONSTRATION AT MODESTO, CALIFORNIA, BY UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA, FEBRUARY, 1975, - MARCH 1, 1975; CIVIL UNREST.

RE SACRAMENTO NITEL, FEBRUARY 28, 1975.

DEMONSTRATION BY UFWA, INCLUDING A MARCH AND RALLY, HELD AS SCHEDULED WITHOUT INCIDENT.

EIGHT THOUSAND PERSONS ESTIMATED IN ATTENDANCE, MANY PERSONS ARRIVING EARLY MARCH 1, 1975, BY CHARTERED BUSES FROM VARIOUS NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREAS.

END.

MRF FBI HDQS

b7C [redacted]

b7C

File 157-6-67

[redacted] b7C

b7C

REC-16

1975

381

191

NR 005 SC CODE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

5:14 PM NITEL 2/28/75 VLS

FEB 28 1975

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SACRAMENTO (176-NEW) 2P

ATTN: INTD

Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
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Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

DEMONSTRATION AT MODESTO, CALIF., BY UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA (UFWA), FEB. 28-MARCH 1, 1975, CIVIL UNREST.

[redacted] b7C

ON FEB. 28, 1975, MARCHERS REPRESENTING UFWA ARRIVED IN MODESTO, CALIF., IN CONNECTION WITH PROTEST RE LACK OF SECRET BALLOTS FOR FARM LABOR WORKERS. MARCHERS CONSIST OF TWO GROUPS, ONE OF WHICH STARTED IN FRESNO AND ONE STARTED IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. BOTH COMMENCED MARCH FEB. 24, 1975.

DEMONSTRATION DIRECTED AGAINST E. AND J. GALLO WINERY, MODESTO, AND IS RELATED TO BOYCOTT OF GALLO PRODUCTS WHICH HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY UFWA.

b7C

[redacted]

MARCHERS WILL HOLD RALLY AT CALIF. NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY, MODESTO, EVENING OF FEB. 28, 1975.

ON MARCH 1, 1975, MARCHERS WILL MARCH TO GALLO WINERY WHERE PETITION IS TO BE DELIVERED AND PICNIC-TYPE RALLY WILL FOLLOW IN GRACEADA PARK, MODESTO.

File 157-6-67

[redacted] b7C

REC-16

157-6-96-1372

4 MAR 1975

16 MAR 5 1975

192

MARCH ORGANIZERS HAVE ESTABLISHED CLOSE LIAISON WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND ARE BEING AFFORDED FULL ASSISTANCE BY THOSE AGENCIES.

CESAR CHAVEZ, LEADER OF UFWA, WILL JOIN MARCHERS IN DEMONSTRATION, AND FOLK SINGER JOAN BAEZ IS EXPECTED TO PERFORM AT RALLY AT GRACEADA PARK.

INFO HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT USE OF CALIF. NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY, MODESTO, FOR RALLY WAS ALLOWED FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS TO DO SO FROM OFFICE OF CALIF. GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN, JR.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

END

FBIHQ FLC FR TWO TELS TKS AND CUL.

[redacted] b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 4 1970

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CD
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NR 002 SF PLAIN

1200PM URGENT 11-4-70 MS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (174-NEW) 2P

EXPLOSION DAMAGE TO UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (UFWOC) OFFICE BLDG., SEVEN TWO ONE AND ONE HALF SAN BENITO ST., HOLLISTER, CALIF., NOVEMBER FOUR, SEVENTY. EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARY DEVICES.

ON INSTANT DATE, [redacted], EMPLOYEE OF UFWOC TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED AGENT AT SALINAS RESIDENT AGENCY THAT OFFICE BUILDING OF UFWOC HAD SUFFERED EXPLOSION DAMAGE THIS MORNING. (b)(7)(E)

[redacted] ADVISED HIS DEPARTMENT IS CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION INTO THE BOMBING OF UFWOC OFFICE BUILDING, WHICH OCCURED AT APPROXIMATELY ONE FORTYEIGHT A.M., INSTANT DATE. HE ADVISED THAT OFFICERS OF HIS DEPARTMENT WERE PATROLING WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF THE BUILDING, WHICH IS LOCATED AT SEVEN TWO ONE AND ONE-HALF SAN BENITO ST., WHEN THEY HEARD THE EXPLOSION. OFFICERS RESPONDED TO THE SCENE AND OBSERVED DAMAGE. OFFICERS WERE AT THE EXPLOSION SCENE WITHIN A MATTER OF SECONDS. DAMAGE CONFINED TO FRONT DOOR AND FRONT GLASS WINDOWS OF BUILDING. NO FIRE OCCURRED. ESTIMATED BUILDING

END PAGE ONE

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

174-2-63

REC 19
EX-113

NOV 6 1970

66 NOV 7 1970

194

DAMAGE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. BUILDING UNOCCUPIED AT TIME OF EXPLOSION, NO BODILY INJURIES RESULTED. NO THREATS OR WARNING RECEIVED PRIOR TO EXPLOSION.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT STREETS WERE DESERTED AT THAT EARLY (b)(7)(c)
HOUR, NO ONE OBSERVED NEAR THE SCENE. NO SUSPECTS DEVELOPED TO DATE.
[redacted] OBTAINED SMALL SHREADS OF WHITE COLORED WAXY TYPE PAPER AT CRIME (b)(7)(b)
SCENE, INDICATING TO THEM THAT DYNAMITE WAS EXPLOSIVE UTILIZED.
[redacted] IS OF OPINION EXPLOSIVE HUNG FROM DOORNOB OF BUILDING (b)(7)(c)
AS BLAST DAMAGE CENTERED THERE.

UFWOC HAS RECENTLY BEEN INVOLVED IN A CONTROVERSIAL LABOR STRIKE OF LETTUCE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA. UFWOC HAS BEEN BARGAINING FORCE FOR FARM LABORERS AND RECENTLY SUCCESSFUL IN SIGNING UNION CONTRACTS WITH A NUMBER OF LARGE LETTUCE AND VEGETABLE GROWERS IN THIS AREA.

HOLLISTER PD HAS REQUESTED NO INVESTIGATION FROM BUREAU. FACILITIES OF FBI LABORATORY HAVE BEEN OFFERED TO THE PD. LOCAL OFFICES OF SECRET SERVICE AND ONE ONE FIVE MIG HAVE BEEN ADVISED.

LHM TO FOLLOW.

END

LRC FBI WASH DC

CLR

FBI

Date: 11/23/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (174-276)(C)

SUBJECT: EXPLOSION DAMAGE TO UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (UFWOC) OFFICE BUILDING, 721-1/2 SAN BENITO STREET, HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA, 11/4/70
EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARY DEVICES
OO - SF

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBING

Re San Francisco teletype to Bureau 11/4/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination.

Details of this matter were furnished to local intelligence agencies of Secret Service and 115th MIG, Presidio of San Francisco on 11/4/70. Copies of LHM being furnished these agencies.

No investigation is being conducted by the San Francisco office UACB.

ST 107

1cc RAO CRIM. DIV. by O-6D
1cc LABOR DESK, TICKLER
1cc NIS 0-14
1cc OSI 0-14
1cc Provost Marshall Gen 0-14
1cc Secret Service 0-14
12-1-70
UFA-are

REC-32 174-2,254

(2) - Bureau (Encs.8)
1 - San Francisco
CAG/jr
(3)

ENCLOSURE

Approved 57 DEC 10 1970 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

196

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

November 23, 1970

EXPLOSION DAMAGE TO UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (UFWOC) OFFICE BUILDING, 721-1/2 SAN BENITO STREET, HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 4, 1970

Copies of this memorandum being furnished local intelligence agencies of Secret Service and 115th Military Intelligence Group, Presidio of San Francisco.

On November 4, 1970, Andy Anzaldua, an employee of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC), advised that the UFWOC office building at Hollister, California, had suffered explosion damage this morning.

[redacted] b7c b7D

The officers responded to the scene of the explosion, and observed the damage to the building. The officers were at the scene within a matter of seconds, and observed no one in the vicinity. The streets were deserted at that early hour of the morning.

Damage was generally confined to the front door and plate glass windows of the building. No fire occurred. Damage was estimated by the police department at approximately $500.00. The building was unoccupied at the time of the explosion, and no bodily injuries resulted. [redacted] advised that no threats or warnings were received prior to the explosion. b7c

[redacted] advised that no suspects have been developed by investigation to date. [redacted] advised that some items of b2

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114-2-244

197

EXPLOSION DAMAGE TO UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (UFWOC) OFFICE BUILDING, 721-1/2 SAN BENITO STREET, HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 4, 1970

possible evidentiary value were found in a crime scene search. He stated that small shreds of white colored, waxy type paper were found, indicating to him that dynamite was the explosive utilized. [redacted] is of the opinion that the explosive was hung from the door knob of the building, as the blast damage was centered there.

The UFWOC has recently been involved in a controversial labor struke of lettuce growers and shippers throughout the State of California. The UFWOC has been the bargaining force for farm laborers in their efforts for better wages and increased benefits. UFWOC has had recent success in signing union contracts with a number of large lettuce and vegetable growers in California.

FD-365 (Rev. 8-9-71)

FBI

Date: 1/19/73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] S.S.
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

To: Director, FBI ATTENTION:

From: SAC, SACRAMENTO (174-NEW) ☒ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVEST. DIV.
☐ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.

Subject: UNSUB;
Bombing of United Farm
Workers Co-op Gas Station,
Garces Highway.
Delano, California
1/17/73

☐ CR ☐ EL ☐ DIH ☐ CRA-64
☐ PA ☐ PE ☐ PF ☐ E

☒ EID ☐ Bomb Threats ☐ Extremist Matters
☐ White Hate ☐ Black

Bombings and Attempted Bombings

Summary of Complaint:

Explosion occurred at approximately 6:15 PM at captioned building owned by United Farm Workers Union, Delano, California. Damage termed minor, consisting of two foot hole in 18 inch thick adobe wall and windows broken. No injuries.

JAN 24 1973 ST-111

1 cc - CD, 0-70 G REC-71 174-2-5435

1 cc - SS TFH, ado

1 cc - EID Unit

20 JAN 26 1973

ACTION: UACB:

☒ No further action being taken and
☒ LHM enclosed ☐ Copy furnished to USA _____
☐ FD-376 (enclosure to LHM)
☐ LHM being submitted
☐ Report being submitted
☐ Preliminary investigation instituted
☐ Limited investigation instituted

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau
2 - Sacramento
[redacted]alt

[redacted]

b7C

51 JAN 31 1973 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Sacramento, California

January 19, 1973

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
BOMBING OF UNITED FARM
WORKERS CO-OP GAS STATION,
GARCES HIGHWAY,
DELANO, CALIFORNIA,
JANUARY 17, 1973

Approximately 6:15 PM, January 17, 1973, an explosion occurred in the United Farm Workers Co-op gas station, Iocated on Garces Highway, 2½ miles west of 99 Freeway, Delano, California. The station belongs to the United Farm Workers Union (UFWU), an agricultural union headed by Caesar Chavez.

Explosion material was placed outside of the west wall and caused a two foot diameter hole in the 18 inch thich adobe wall, breaking windows in the building and a nearby residence. No injury resulted from the explosion.

Explosion is being investigated by the Kern County Sheriff's Office and the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division (ATFD) of the United States Treasury Department.

No positive suspects developed and according to ATFD, preliminary examination indicates 1½ to 2 pounds of dynamite with safety fuse and blasting cap was the explosive device used.

This docuemtn contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 174-2-5135 200

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1973

TELETYPE

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Purvis
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

NR 10 SC PLAIN

5:59 PM NITEL 1/18/73 VLS

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

FROM SACRAMENTO (174-NEW) 2P

Bombings And Attempted Bombings

UNSUB; BOMBING OF UNITED FARM WORKERS CO-OP GAS STATION, GARCES HIGHWAY, DELANO, CALIFORNIA, 1/17/73. EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARY DEVICES. OO: SACRAMENTO.

APPROXIMATELY 6:15 PM, 1/17/73, EXPLOSION OCCURRED AT CAPTIONED BUILDING OWNED BY UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION (UFWU), AN AGRICULTURAL LABOR UNION HEADED BY CAESAR CHAVEZ. INVESTIGATION NOT INSTITUTED BY FBI AS KERN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE (SO) AND LOCAL OFFICE OF ALCOHOL TAX AND FIREARMS DIVISION OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT (ATFD) INSTITUTED INVESTIGATION WITH ATFD LAB SERVICES AND OUT-OF-STATE LEAD COVERAGE UTILIZED. PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION AT ATFD INDICATES 1 1/2 TO 2 POUNDS OF DYNAMITE WITH SAFETY FUSE AND BLASTING CAP EXPLOSIVE DEVICE USED, CAUSING A 2 FOOT DIAMETER HOLE IN 18 INCH THICK ADBOE WALL. WINDOW BLOWN OUT OF STATION AND NEARBY RESIDENCES SUFFERED BROKEN WINDOWS. DAMAGE TERMED MINOR, NO INJURIES RESULTED.

END PAGE ONE

ST-111 REC-10 174-2-5437

JAN 22 1973

1 cc - UCR - J. Otto

2 cc - CD TF Hinda JAN 19 1973

2 cc - ISD Adm. data deleted

58 JAN 31 1973

[redacted]

b7C

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OBVIOUS MOTIVE FOR BOMB IS REACTION TO UNION ACTIVITIES, HOWEVER, ATFD ADVISED POSSIBILITY BOMB SET BY SOMEONE ASSOCIATED WITH UFWU FOR PUBLICITY PURPOSES CANNOT BE DISCOUNTED.

UFWU IS NOT KNOWN TO RECEIVE FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, BUT IS INVOLVED IN INTERSTATE ACTIVITIES. THERE IS NO INDICATION OF A PATTERN OR PLAN OF BOMBING AGAINST UFWU AT THIS TIME.

SECTION 12301 OF THE CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE IS THE STATE LAW REGARDING EXPLOSIVES UTILIZED TO DAMAGE ANY PROPERTY. U. S. SECRET SERVICE AGENT [redacted] FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, ADVISED 1/18/73. AIRTEL AND LHM FOLLOW. b7c

END

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